BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,644—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to June 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th June
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th „
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th „
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th „
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	20th July
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D, BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 10, 1889.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.*	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,600	650	18th June.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gutmann	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

bove rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the Railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1,200	600	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	650	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL:

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1889 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.

THE favorite Liner S. S ETOLIA, Captain GILL, will sail for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL first week in July.

First-class passages, good accommodation, DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried. Return tickets obtainable on moderate terms. Ample allowance of baggage.

Apply to Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line, Bombay.
Also to Messrs. W. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.

THE First-class Steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,500 tons. Captain PHILP, will sail from BOMBAY for AMSTERDAM DIRECT on or about the 20th inst.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For Cabin Plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Streets Bombay, June 11, 1889.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS !

A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Re. 1-8, unmounted.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 13-0 SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed
for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates
with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs.	24-7-9
„ „	30	„	26-9-9
„ „	35	„	29-4-9
„ „	40	„	32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

TO BE LET.

A well-furnished HOUSE on Palli Hill, Bandora, for three or four months, now in the occupation o Mr. J. F. H. Graham.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

THE POONA SEASON, 1889.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, beg to invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled Stocks, specially imported to meet the requirements of the coming Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive Business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.

Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers Association. The celebrated Highland Malt Glenlivet Scotch Whiskey and Old Irish Whiskey. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, Roederer, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts, offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates, &c. Table and Household Requisites from the first English and Continental Houses are imported by every Mail Steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS, a great desideratum in this class of Goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs, specially suited for presentation. The Company's standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well known for its capability of standing hard wear, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps, and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality; Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition, and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicit special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best Goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager, whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting, and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electro-plated ware is of the very best quality, and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Cases, Jewel Cases, Fans, &c., and a very large assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in Fancy Leather, Plush, Ormolu, &c.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new Goods from the well-known firms of De La Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists' materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING AND SERVEYING INSTRUMENTS. PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments the Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Department is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years' experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses. The attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the Company's extensive stock, which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
FREE ON APPLICATION.
SUTTON'S SEEDS. WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

PURVEYORS AND CHEMISTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO
H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

HOSPITALS

FURNISHED WITH ALL NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS.
APPARATUS FOR PROF. LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.
GALVANIC APPARATUS FOR THE CONSTANT CURRENT.

DISPENSARIES

FURNISHED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.
SETS OF LABELLED BOTTLES OF ANY SIZE AND NUMBER.
DISPENSING APPARATUS OF ALL KINDS.

LABORATORY FURNISHINGS

AND APPARATUS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPECTACLES, MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS,
RAIN-GUAGES, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS AND APPARATUS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE MEDICAL COMFORT DEPARTMENT COMPRISES
THE CHOICEST WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
COCOA, CHOCOLATE, NURSERY BISCUITS,
EXTRACT OF

CHICKEN, MUTTON, AND BEEF.
CHICKEN WINE, ELIXIRS OF ALL KINDS.

SEND FOR OUR WHOLESALE AND GENERAL PRICE LISTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
'Glentromie"... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ..
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GREAT SUCCESS.—"LIGHT & FIRM."

"NUTRIA," FELT HATS.
WEIGHT—4 OZ. ONLY.
THE NEW BROWN, SUITS ALL. FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED TABLE PLATE

20 Years Wear with fair usage.

Forks, Spoons, &c., Old English or Fiddle pattern.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8	0	to	16	8
Travelling Suits	30	0	to	35	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45	0	to	55	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48	0	to	55	0
Best White Shirt Bands			each	4	4
Do. do. Collars			„	4	8
Best Oxford do.			„	5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7	8	to	8	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0	to	12	8
Dressing Gowns	10	8	to	25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests			each	6	0
Do. do. Pants			pair	6	0
Brown Cotton Socks			per doz.	8	8
Superior Merino Socks			do.	15	8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks			do.	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks			do.	30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted			pair	3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests			per ½ doz.	12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests			do.	15	0
Stout Merino Vests			each	5	8
Stout Merino Pants			„	6	8
Gauze Merino Pants			„	6	8
Warm Gloves			„	1	8
Warm Mufflers	2	8	to	3	0
Travelling Caps			from	3	0
Best Tweed Hats				4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes			per doz.	6	8
Best Linen Cuffs			„	10	0
Overland Trunks, best make,			from	27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux				40	0
Railway Portmanteaux				13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags				8	0
Soiled Linen Bags				5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags				28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete			from	13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket			from	25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete			from	25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0	to	38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats				5	0
Overland Chairs				4	0

		Rs.	a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5	8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from	2	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3	8
China Grass Slippers		1	0
Morocco Slippers		3	8
Brown Leather Slippers		2	12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2	8
Woven Cholera Belts		2	12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3	0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows	each	1	8
Resais or Quilts	from	5	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	„	15	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1	8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags		1	8
Rug Straps		1	8
Leather Purses		2	0
Sovereign Boxes		2	0
Razors, ready for use		2	0
Shaving Brushes		2	0
Nail Brushes		1	0
Tooth Brushes		0	8
Hair Brushes		4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10	8
Nail Scissors	from	1	8
Penknives	„	1	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	„	15	
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	„	9	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		6	8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each	10	8
Carbon Pocket Filters		4	8
Waterproof Coats		7	8
Air Pillows and Cushions		4	8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

LADIES' RAIN REPELLANT CLOAKS,
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

Fashionable, well Cut and Stylish. { The Edinburgh, with Removable Cape. The Duchess with Sling Sleeves. Rs. 21, Rs. 23, Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 30. } Neat Checks, Stripes and self Colors.

RELIABLE WATERPROOFING.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

ll Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, June 15, 1889.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Bombay and are APPOINTED AGENTS for the following Insurance Companies, viz. :—

SECOND COLONIAL SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co.
NEW ZEALAND FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE Co.
HOME and COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.
NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co.
YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

p. pro TOD, DURAND AND CO.
ALEX M. POD.

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH EDITOR for the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. Parsee preferred. None need apply without good qualifications. For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, *Kaiser-i-Hind Press*, Hornby Road.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

BY

TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS	Rs. 4-8	per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR...	„ 3-12	„
No. 2, MEDIUM	„ 2-12	„

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDER FOR TIMBER.

THE Acting Engineer will receive Tenders till 1 p.m. (gunfire) on SATURDAY, 22nd inst., for the supply of 1,000 Junglewood Sleepers, five inches square and 10 feet long.

The Sleepers may be either of Malabar Poon, Eyne, or Babool, but no other Timber will be accepted.

Tenderers to state the earliest date when delivery will be completed.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent on the amount of his tender.

Specification may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. W. SQUIRL,
Acting Engineer.
Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th June 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES FOR SALE.
One Anna each.

St. George ; by the Rev. J. W. Reeks.
St. Patrick ; by the Rev. Arthur Ryan.
St. Bede, Monk and Mass-Priest ; by the late Bishop of Hexam and Newcastle.
St. Alphonsus Liguory ; by a Redemptorist Father.
Queen Mary ; by G. Ambrose Lee.
Don Bosco ; by Mrs. Raymond Barker.
Ven. John Ogilvie, S. J. ; by Mrs. Francis Kerr.
B. John Fisher ; by the Rev. W. H. Cologan.
St. Thomas of Canterbury ; by Rev. F. Goldie, S. J.
B. Edmond Campion ; by the same.
St. John Berchmans ; by the same.
Ven. Edmund Arrowsmith ; by the same.
St. Ignatius Loyola ; by Rev. W. H. Anderdon, S. J.
B. Thomas More ; by the Hon. Justice O'Hagan.
St. Columba ; by the Rev. J. Golden.
Miss Catherine Boys ; by Rev. Ambrose St. John.
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St. Peter Claver ; by the Rev. Fr. Sala, S. J.
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St. Francis of Sales ; by Rev. H. B. Mackey, O. S. B.
St. Augustine ; by the Rev. A J. Saxton.
St. Philip Neri ; by G. Ambrose Lee.
The Little Sisters of the Poor ; by the Rev. James Connelly.
B. Clement Hofbaur ; by the Rev. O. R. Vassall, C. S. S. R.
St. Francis of Assisi ; by the Rev. F. Jarlath Prendergast, O. S. F.
Ven. Margaret Clithroe ; by Rev. A. B. Gurdon.
The Saints and Beati of 1888, with an introduction on Beatification and Canonization ; by the Rev. John Morris, S. G.
Mary Stuart ; by the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott.

⁂ Cash with orders.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and y class of shoeing done

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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of whom it may concern—

1 packet 16-carats small diamonds.
1 „ 192 stones, first choice 46½ carats.
1 diamond and emerald rose ring.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
1 case Turkey red scarfs.
1 single-barrelled rifle.
1 „ „ carbine.
1 revolver with cartridges.
1 case 250 doz. boys' belts.
2 casks large and small bottles blue-black writing and copying ink.
1 case 300 doz. purses.
1 case 58 boxes dresses.
1 case 66 pieces fancy prints.
6 cases 6 dozen quarts champagne, shipped by Joseph Rock.
1 case ladies' and children's boots and shoes.
2 cases of perfumery consisting of eau-de-cologne, avendar water, assorted perfume, pomade, hair oil, cosmatique, violet powder, toothpaste, &c.

A few articles of household furniture, consisting of dining table, dressing table with cheval glass, marble-topped washhand table, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, reclining sofa, wardrobe, towel horse, carpet, glass-door cupboard, &c.

By order of Mr. M. T. Motiwalla and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdoolally :—
4?0 boxes Crossfield's Mogul bar soap.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdoolally—
3 cases 138 tins condensed milk.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim—
M E 481-82—2 cases fairy lamps.
On account of the concerned—
B R & B 7503—1375-77—3 cases toys, ex Kaiser-i-Hind.
B R & B—7505—1 case needles, ex Maria Theresa.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Sachadina Mahomedbhoy and Co, ex s.s. D. Balduino, 1240 in diamond, 1871, 1 case velvet.

At 2 p. m.

1 handsome strong second-hand brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome victoria, with movable coach-box.
1 handsome high-caste Arab horse, 14-3 height, going in single and double harness. Owner proceeded to Europe.
1 English-built pony cart, with C. B. bay pony, 13-1½, about 7 years ; and harness.
1 English-built high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 tricycle, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Hoosein and Co., consisting of China and Japanese ware, such as flower vases and jars, card plates, trays, tea and coffee cups and saucers, teapots, toilet boxes, powder boxes, &c.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the premises lately occupied by Hamilton's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweettoned semigrand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, firstrate pictures in gilt frames, table and bed linen, door curtains, carriages, horses, books, garden plants, &c., the property of the late J. L. Greaves, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, June 17 1889

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of a vacant piece of land at Woorli admeasuring 14,783 square yards, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleograph and pictures, a handsome strong English-built C-spring landau, a strong English-built brougham and a park phaeton, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Towers," Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by C. Marcks and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MORESHWAR LUXMONJEE, Solicitor.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

N. B.—Many of the books are out of print, and they are well worth the attention of lawyers.

AUCTION SALE very valuable landed property in Don Tod Street, Second Row.

Under the final decretal order made in the Suit No. 287 of 1888, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

1stly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Don Tod Street, Second Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1422 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 149, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and four square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and are bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Abdool Sootar, on the west by the public road called Don Tod Second Row, on the north by the house of Ismail Jaitha, and on the south partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Memon Abdool Rehman, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said Hajee Abdool Sootar Hajee Talub.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Third Don Tod Street, containing by admeasurement in breadth 21 feet, in length 70 feet, be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 1217 and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the west by the house of Mahomed Ebrahim Pathan, on or towards the north by the house of Ismail Hubile, and on or towards the south by the piece of vacant ground belonging to Hajee Gool Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahimon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, June 17, 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

POONA SEASON, 1889.
NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.

Close to the Station and under European Management.

GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.

Apply to THE MANAGER.

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BAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.		Rs.
Aneroid Barometers for the Hall	21	to	42
Aneroid Barometers for the Table	24	&	30
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Thermometers for hanging up, frosted plate glass or olivewood, from	6	&	8
Table Thermometers in Bronze, Brass, &c., highly ornamental		each	14

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 122 BAGS WHEAT &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Dubra Gully, near Khudduck (Mandvie), by order of C.A. Turner, Esqr., Official Asiignee, H.C., and in re Veljee Karpal, an insolvent—

120 bags of wheat
2 bags of Busara (Vals.)
Lot of gunny bags, beam scale, weights, &c.

SALE OF DAMAGED LINSEED, CASTORSEEDS, AND TEELSEEDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder (Rangoon rice sheds), by order of Memon Adamjee Rahimtoola, with the advice of the Surveyors, and on account and risk of the underwriters of Kambalia, landed ex. Gunja "Duria Dowlat" Nacoda, Oomer—from Kambalia.

3 by 4— 45 bags of damaged castorseeds.
„ 124 „ „ teelseeds.
„ 4 „ „ linseeds.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF DAMAGED COCOANUTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon, by order of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, and on account and risk of the concerned a large quantity of cocoanuts salved from the Buttella, Fatel Karim, recently arrived from Zanzibar and lost in the harbour.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of valuable properties with Ginning Factories known as "Bombay Merchant Ginning Factories" at Ankleshwar and Ootraj with good-will, machinery, tools, plants, stores, furniture, &c. belonging to the late Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khurras.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1889, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, by order of Trustees of the late Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khurras, the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz :—

Lot No. 1.—The Ginning Factory known as Bombay Merchant Ginning Factory at Ankleshwar.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground, with the several buildings, chawls, outhouses, godowns, sheds, &c., thereon situate at Ankleshwar in Broach Zilla, containing by admeasurement (6) acres and (1) guntha or thereabouts, and bounded on north by Government ground, on south property of ( ), on west property of Biharidas Masindas, on east by public road together with good will, stock-in-trade, all mills, factories, buildings, steam engine, boiler, millgear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, furniture, &c. now standing, lying or being thereon, as per printed catalogue.

The factory contains (46) gins by Platt Brothers with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engines, boiler, fire extinguishing apparatus, about 15,000 maunds firewood, 1 garry, 2 bullocks, &c., &c.

Lot No. 2.—The Ginning Factory at Ootraj.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with several buildings, chawls, out-houses, godowns, sheds, &c., situate at Ootraj in Broach Zilla, containing admeasurement (3) acres and (22) gunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on north by the property of Bai Kaiser, daughter of Pundia Mukoond, on south by the property of Vaniram Anundram, on west by open ground, and on east by the public road, together with goodwill, stock-in-trade, all mills, factories, buildings, steam engine, boiler, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, furniture, &c, now standing, lying or being thereon as per printed catalogue.

The factory contains (28) gins by Platt Brothers, with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engine, boiler, fire extinguishing apparatus, about 9,009 maunds firewood, 1 garry, two bullocks, &c., &c.

The properties are on view, intending buyers will be permitted to view the premises on applying to the Trustees men in charge thereof at Ankleshwar and Ootraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 17, 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
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Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 11 0
Deidesheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...
PORT WINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ ...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 38 0	„ 31 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ ..
E Sime & Co.'s	„ 19 0	„ ...
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 0	„ ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ...
BURGUNDY From Fortier Picard, Seur, Braune.		
Macon (Old)	„ 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	....
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	....
„ „ *	„ 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	....
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. .....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
From Tuborgs Fabrikker's.		
First Class Danish Export, Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals	Rs, 6 4	Rs, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	„ ..	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From Busch, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbutte

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	„ ..	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ ...
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 12
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 10
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
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SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

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Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.

MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY. Ld.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken ; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory ; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom ; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients ; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination ; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints ; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Etolia (s), from Liverpool. On the 15th :—Malda (s), from Calcutta ; and Huzara (s), London. Yesterday :—Pekin (s), from London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—Umballa (s), for Rangoon, &c. ; and Nerbudda (s), Marmagao.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Eden Hall and the s. s. Etolia entered the dock, and the s. s. Umballa and s.s. Nerbudda left the dock on Saturday last.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Kaveri and Chupra entered the dock on Saturday last.

The Indian Midland Railway Co., Ld.—The traffic receipts of the week ending 8th June 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 43,991.

Lost Money.—Mr. F. Welter, residing at Temple Bar, reports having dropped a purse containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 35 and some foreign coins on Friday last somewhere about the Fort.

Theft from a Tea Merchant's Shop.—Mugundass Sakurchund, tea merchant, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, reported on Friday last the theft of four boxes of tea valued at Rs. 200. The stolen property has been recovered by the police, but the thief is still at large.

Gambling.—Dama Jutha and three other Hindoos were placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday on a charge of gambling with cards, dice, and money at 6 o'clock on Friday evening near the Mombadavie Tank. Three of the accused pleaded not guilty, and the fourth said they were playing with cards, but that the dice belonged to the police sepoy. They were convicted of the offence and were fined Rs. 2 each.—A Mahomedan named Meer Ali Mahomed was fined Re. 1 by the same Magistrate for a similar offence.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 1st Battalion Rifle Regiment at the Yacht Club at 6 this evening :—

Quadrille	Arcadia	Coote.
Overture	Charles VI.	Halevy.
Valse	Tanzjeebilanten	Fahrbach.
Mazurka	Emily	Relli.
Selection	Le Bijou Perdu	Adam.
Valse	Fleurs Du Printemps	Bousquet.
Galop	Wie Der Wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Flotsam and Jetsam.—Mania, a Hindoo woman, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday last by Inspector Jones, on a charge of having in her possession a number of pieces of rags for which she could not satisfactorily account. The accused stated that she found the cloth amongst some wood near the Booleshwar temple. The Magistrate enquired whether there was any one to own the cloth. The Inspector said that although he had sent round a circular, no one had come forward to claim the property. The case was postponed till to-morrow to allow of the owner being traced.

Death at the Common Jail.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Her Majesty's Common Jail respecting the death of Narayen Rukmajee, aged 26 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. On the 1st instant he was admitted into the Jail Hospital suffering from fever. On the 9th instant the whole of his right side became paralized and on the 13th instant his left side became paralized also. He gradually became worse and died on Friday evening. The medical attendant of the hospital was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy, and the verdict was that the death of Narayen Rukmajee was caused by apoplexy.

Danger of Sleeping in the Open.—A Seedee [illegible]med Feroz Sultan was charged on Saturday last [illegible]e Mr. C. P. Cooper with the theft of a piece of [illegible]d seven pice, the property of Ali Bahadoor [illegible]hadoor, on Friday night. The complainant's [illegible]hat both he and the accused were sleeping [illegible] musjid in Byculla on Friday night, when [illegible] o'clock he awoke and saw accused [illegible]him with a piece of cloth in his hand [illegible] placed under complainant's head. [illegible]lled out for the police, when ac-[illegible]oth. Accused pleaded not guilty [illegible] the Magistrate for want of [illegible]

[illegible]ce's Dock.—A Maho-[illegible]s placed before Mr. [illegible]tor Smith on a [illegible] valued at four [illegible]rday morning. [illegible]n the morning [illegible]pen a case of [illegible]pair of scissors [illegible] delivery clerk [illegible] cases found [illegible]loss of two [illegible] not guilty, [illegible]ctions, said [illegible]e for the [illegible]idence the [illegible]w.

[illegible]ridar Pan-[illegible] Mr. C. P. [illegible] Inspector [illegible]raw coffee, [illegible]e Prince's [illegible]rs that an [illegible]e Prince's [illegible]lle of some-[illegible] found the [illegible] the accused [illegible]earching him [illegible] found one of [illegible]a with the loss [illegible]ccused pleaded [illegible] conviction was [illegible]nprisonment.

[illegible]Pathan named Sayed [illegible]. P. Cooper on Saturday [illegible] of the theft of an umbrella, [illegible]property of Narayendass Gover-[illegible]omplainant stated that his carriage [illegible] front of his shop in Gai Waddy at 5 [illegible]riday evening, his umbrella being placed [illegible]nt sea tof the carriage, when he heard a [illegible]out of "thief ! thief !" and looking up saw the accus-[illegible]d making away with the umbrella inhis hand. He was seized before he had gone very far and was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded not guility, and said that the case had been trumped-up against him through malice. His Worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, as he had no less than four previous convictions against him for various offences.

A Bellicose Victoria driver.—A victoria driver named Joosuf Abdool was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday on a charge of obstructing a police sepoy in the execution of his duty. It appears a Parsee named J. Ruttonjee engaged the victoria of the ac-cused on Friday near Grant Road, but finding he did not go fast enough he stopped him after going a short distance, and got into another victoria, tendering four annas to accused. This the accused did not think was sufficient and demanded more. Ruttonjee told him if he was not satisfied he would give him his name when he might summon him, and a police sepoy, who happened to come up at the time advised accused to take Ruttonjee's name ; but accused wxaed exceedingly wroth at the proposal and pushed they sepoy away. The magistrate fined the victoria driver Rs. 5.

Complimentary Dinner Party.—Subedar Major and Bahadur Shaik Cassum late Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, entertained to dinner on Thursday evening at his residence, Ripon Road, Byculla, the Assistant Resident of Aden, Mr. Mahomed Salleh, who is now in Bombay on leave to recruit his health. There was a large aud influential, gathering of members of the Mahomedan community Amongst whom were :—Mr. Mirza Hossein, Solicitor, Khan Bahadur Meer Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur Munshi Goolam Mahomed, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Shumshul Oollamah, Mr. Sulliman Abdul Wahid, and others. After dinner, the party was conducted to the hall where they passed the evening, during which garlands of flowers were placed around the neck of the chief guest as a token of esteem and respect of the position Mr. Mahomed Salleh held amongst the Mahomedans. The party broke up late in the evening, wishing him every success in life.

An Old Thief in Trouble again.—Ismail Bowdeen against whom there appeared a register of seven previons convections was again charged on Saturday last before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft of property consisting of a cotton jacket a watch, six silver buttons, a penknife and a cap, of the collective value of Rs. 6, the property of Guffoor Mallaran and a dhotur and a sarree valued at Rs. 2, the property of Hoosain Alfa, from their residence at Doctor Street on Friday night last. The accused was arrested about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning on suspicion by a policeman going his ronnds at Doctor Street. Ismail was carrying a boundle of clothing, which he seeing the policeman and ran into a house to concial himself. The property was subsequently identified by the two complainants as the stolen articles Ismail Bowdeen on pleading guilty to both the charges was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of three years, rigorous imprisonment.

Robbing His Gods.—A Hindoo named Brijwalad Tapidass was placed before Mr. C.P. Cooper on Saturday last by Inspector Jones on a charge of stealing a quantity of silver. The accused and two other guilders were entrusted with the burnishing up of a number of crowns and ear-rings, which are used to decorate the idols in the Jain temple at Pydownee. One of the crowns was finished and sent to the temple. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning one Bhaichand Somchand, who has something to do with the temple, was asked to fit the crown that had been returned on to an idol. When doing so he noticed that a piece of silver had been clipped off. He immediately went downstairs, and in company with a *ramoosee* and a Mehta, who has charge of the jewels, proceeded to examine the three persons who were entrusted with the burnishing up of the ornaments, when he found a quantity of small pieces of silver that had been clipped off, the silver crowns and earrings they had been cleaning, in the pocket of accused's jacket, who was then handed over to the police. His Worship discharged the accused as there appeared to be a doubt about the matter.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—A Soortee named Rukma Mehta was placed before Mr. C. P. Coopeer yesterday at the Fort Police Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Rs. 30, the property of his master, Mr. R. A. Willis, agent to Sirdar Diler Jung. It appears that accused was the personal servant of Mr. Willis, and in addition to his other duties was also entrusted with the collection of rent for the buildings at Apollo Bunder known as the Sirdar's Mansions. On the 10th May last accused was sent to a tenant who occupies a set of rooms, with a bill of Rs. 70, which was paid him. Accused did not hand over the money to Mr. Willis, who on Thursday last sent a notice of the non-payment of rent to the tenant. As soon as the latter received the notice he called on Mr. Willis, and produced a receipt for the money signed by accused. Mr. Willis then taxed accused with misappropriating the money. He admitted his guilt and handed over Rs. 40. He was allowed twenty-four hours to make good the balance, and as he did not do so, he was prosecuted. Mr. Willis informed the Magistrate that there were other cases of a similar nature, though for trifling amounts, against the accused, but that he would only press that one charge. He also asked his Worship to deal leniently with the accused as there were extenuating circumstances in the case. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that he had used the money for his sick wife. He said if Mr. Willis took him back into service he would repay the money he had misappropriated. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Fire at the Soldiers' Institute.—After the performance was over in the Soldiers' Institute on Thursday night last, a member of the audience in standing up collided with a kerosine lamp immedietely over his head, when the lamp was smashed and the blaze spread. Some military men in the vicinity attempted to extinguish the flame by blowing on it. This only increased the flame. They then began to press their uniform caps on it. The lamp was thrown to the ground and at length the flame was got under.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

The third biennial general meeting of the donors and subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary was held at No. 5, Parsi Bazaar Street, on Saturday evening, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel in the chair, when the audited balance sheet and report of the managing committee for the years 1887and 1888 was received and adapted. The report expressed the regret of the Committee at the death of Messrs Jerajbhai Peerbhai and Jamsedjee Nurreswanjee Petit, and recorded the appointment of Seths Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Carrimbhai Ebrahim to the vacancies this caused. There was a slight incraase in the funds at the disposal of the committee the balance at the end of 1886 being Rs. 186, 110-7-9, while at the end of 1888 it was Rs. 187,552-7-9. The report recorded progress in the working of the two dispensaries maintained by the institution, stating that there was an increase of 4,676 in the number of patients treated, and showing that 110,582 persons of all castes and ceeds availed themselves of the help afforded by the dispensaries at Chundunvadi and Khetwaddy. In conclusion, the committee regretted to announce the sad death of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., who was a member of the committee.

It was proposed by Mr. Framjee Dinsha Petit and unanimously agreed to, that Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia be appointed a member of the managing committee in place of the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

The appointment of Mr. Currimbhai Ibrahim in place of the late Mr. Jerajbhai Peerbhai was approved off.

Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Dwarkadass Odhavjee were reappointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 a year each.

It was proposed by Mr. Nrsserwanjee Petit and carried *nem. com.* that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. Jehangirjee Nusserwanjee Wadia for the use of his hall.

With the usual compliments to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

A SOCIETY OF EDUCATED MOHAMMEDANS.

A society has been formed in Ahmedabad for educated Mohammedans known as Mahfilat Tohzib-i-Gujarat. The objects of the society are :—(1) To enrich literature, chiefly Hindustani, by publishing in simple Urdu a periodical containing gems of Eastern and Western literature and dissertations on moral, social, and scientific subjects, and thus to create a taste for arts and learning among the Mohammedan public in general and youths of the rising generation in particular. (2) To spend the profit realised from the sale of the periodical, excluding the expenses for promoting education amongst Mohammedan orphans and, as far as possible, for encouraging successful essay writers, authors, compilers, and translators of books on subjects really useful to the community at large. (3) To unite in one compact body the educated Mohammedans of Gujarat with the view of making, in co-operation with the Anjuman, of Gujarat, a joint and unanimous effort for ameliorating the backward condition of the followers of Islam.

Mr. Shams-ud-din Kadri having read out the names of twelve gentlemen, eleven of whom had already signified their intention to be first class members and one a second class member, six more added their names to the list, three as first class members, one as a second class member, and two as third class members.

At a meeting held to form the society, Mr. H. E. M. James, C. S., Collector of Ahmedabad, who was elected President, made a very instructive and impressive speech in Urdu. He dilated on the necessity of such a society as this for enlightening the Mohammedan public through the medium of its mother-tongue and for raising the status of the Urdu language in Gujarat by popularising it in its entire purity, as was the case in Northern India. He expressed his approbation of the elegance, the courtesy, and the sweetness of the Hindustani language, and wished that it should be cultivated as much as possible. Pointing out the magnificent buildings in front of the Hemabhai Institute, he reminded the audience of some of the standing movements of the past glory of Mahomedan diligence and genius. He spoke in high terms of the energy, the uprightness, and the trustworthiness of the Mahomedans with whom he had happened to come in contact, and appealed to the well-to-do and educated Mahomedans to try their utmost in fructifying the latent intelligence of their co-religionists. He expressed a hope that the movement set on foot by Mr. Kadri and his friends would be heartily supported by the other educated gentlemen. The society would be able to render great help to the Islamic Anjumans of Gujarat by supplying the want of an Urdu magazine. He advised the members to publish it punctually and to render it as interesting and useful as possible. While fully approving of the good work done by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad through its schools, he laid stress on the unanimous and joint co-operation of the educated Moslems of Gujarat with that association as proposed by this society.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the president for his able conduct in the chair.

A long despatch has just gone home to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the appointment of a State Agricultural Chemist for India.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A BARBER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAMA WALAD TUKURAM.

This was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapore-Bijapur, who, on the 15th April last, convicted the accused, upon his own confession, of the murder of Rama walad Appa, a relative and a rival in trade. Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the accused ; and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appears that for some time previous to the murder, the accused and the deceased, who were barbers by trade, had some dispute with regard to the monopoly of the shaving of the village. The deceased claimed to have the monopoly, and refused to share the profits with the deceased. Accused appears to have remonstrated with the deceased on several occasions, but without effect ; and therefore, on the 1st April last, after a dispute with the deceased, the accused hit him with a stone, and on his running away followed him up and struck him from behind with an axe on the back of his head. The deceased fell down in consequence of the blow, whereupon the accused, holding up the axe with both his hands, struck him another violent blow and severed the head from the body. The Sessions Judge remarked, on recording the accused's plea of guilty, that there were no extenuating circumstances in favour of the prisoner, who appeared to be a vindictive character and pleased with what he had done. The capital sentence was therefore passed upon him.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death.

June 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For consent decree.

191-89—Chalk W and S—The American Waltham Watch Co vs G A Charpie and others—Payne G and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D Part heard.

161-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Narayen Moroba and another vs Hurrichand Ramchunder—Mirza, H K—Part heard.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs Narotum Hurjewan and another—Bomanji and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

204-89—In person—Poonsey Assoo and others vs Pudumsey Kutchra.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D.—The Goculdass Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others.—Craigie, L., and O.—Part heard.

THE ROMANCE OF MURDER.

In every court in India, writes a contemporary, lingers the tradition of a murder case in which one or more persons were tried, condemned, and hanged. After a few days the supposed victim returns with a more or less romantic story to account for his disappearance. Sometimes his reappearance is more dramatic and opportune. Then he stalks in as the judge is pronouncing judgment. Tradition and romance may claim him as their own ; but if he had no place in real life, one great anxiety would be removed from those who have daily to face the responsibility of confirming or reversing death sentences. We have had lately in a neighbouringProvince an instance in which the supposed dead man only appeared in time to save the condemned. Judges owe a duty to the prosecution as well as to the defence. The prosecution is the great safeguard of society. If the criminal classes did not realise that, notwithstanding the shortcomings of the police, a fairly certain retribution awaited their wrong-doing, there would be but little safety for the law-abiding classes. With the Englishman's exaggerated sense of justice every advantage is given to the defence, while the prosecution is hampered on every side. The difficulties that beset the detection of crime are great, quite beyond the abilities of the young and subordinate police officers who generally conduct the first investigation. It needs experience and judgment to deal with a village-ful of dogged, stupid rustics, each intent on deceiving the police to the best of his ability.

A case that was open to grave doubt has lately been heard on appeal at the High Court of these Provinces. It came up from the Cawnpore district. The village chowkidar of Kamalpore, one Mohun, had been very active in helping the Mahomedan zemindar to collect his rents. He was generally hated by the tenants, who were of the most independant caste—Ahirs—well known as being ever ready to use their *lathis*. It was the custom of this chowkidar to make his report at the Bhognipore thana every Tuesday. On the 8th January his wife reported to the zemindar that her husband was missing. He first quieted her with the remark that Mohun had most likely stayed the night at the thana, where he should have gone the previous day to report. But soon after, growing anxious, he had a search party out, and in all the villages close by hunted for the lost chowkidar. So far as the evidence shows, the missing man was never seen again alive. Kamalpore is a village in the midst of the deep ravines which run down to the Sengar river. About half a mile from the village there is a deserted hamlet with a deep nullah on one side. Here five days after the disappearance of Mohun, the bones of a man were found : scattered around were remnants of a chowkidar's uniform and two keys, which Mohun's wife identified as those of the missing man. Suspicion fell on the men who had been most active in their dislike of the officious chowkidar. A gold earring was given up by Bhagole, and he offered to point out the spot where the crime had been committed, and to which Mohun had been decoyed on the Monday night. He led the police to a ditch where, amongst crushed and trampled castor-oil plants, a dark mark stained the earth. "That was the spot where Mohun had been held down and his throat cut. His body was carried to the ravine where the bones were found : the knife was buried in a field. He knew the field, but not the exact spot. Ragobar had concealed it." As soon as this second man arrived he walked over quietly to a part of the field, squatted down and dug up the weapon. The only hope now was in confession, and he immediately gave a full description of the murder, pointing out the spot to which Bhagole had led the police. Both men in their confessions implicated eight other Ahirs. Against these eight men no subsequent corroborative evidence was found, and but little beyond their confessions against the first two. Judges are allowed to accept confessions as evidence, but they do so with great reluctance. Unnatural and absurd as it may seem, it is no uncommon occurrence for a confession to be totally negatived by the medical or other evidence. A strong case is always injured by one, and instead of being conclusive it is the reverse.

In this case there was grave doubt that the bones found were those of Mohun. On examination it was found that the scraps of uniform had been cut, not torn by vultures. It was not impossible that Mohun was hiding in some of the ravines ; and that the bones were those of a bought corpse that had been thrown out to be torn and devoured by dogs beyond recognition. A couple of keys and rags of a uniform would be sufficient evidence on which to lay the foundation of a murder case and to harrass and ruin any obnoxious tenants. At best the case was a doubtful one, and the court gave the benefit of the doubt to the two prisoners and acquitted them. The other eight had been released by the lower court.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Previously registered	5 80	9 26	8 67	...
June 15, Saturday	...	0 87	0 68	0 22
„ 16, Sunday	0 10	0 21	0 26	...
Total	5 89	7 90	7 37	8 44
Total of corresponding date last year	3 63	3 88	3 35	5 65

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 13th June 1889 :—

	Ghadechi. In.ct.	Songad. In.ct.	Dhola. In.ct.	Chuda. In.ct.	Chital. In ct.	Jetpur. In.ct.
Previously reported.	1 27	0 54	0 60	1 2	1 22	0 67
On the 13th June	...	...	0 2	...	...	...
Total up to date	1 27	0 54	0 62	1 2	1 22	0 67

BENGAL.

The s. s. Karagola.—Some disquieting rumours have been current in Calcutta within the last day or two that the s. s. Karagola of the British India line had been disabled during the late cyclone, when on her voyage from Karachi to Bombay. We are glad to say that there is no truth in the report, for the Captain prudently slowed down when he saw the approaching storm, and arrived safely in Bombay last Sunday morning without having even a single rope damaged.—*Englishman.*

Lieutenant H. J. Coningham's new Balloon.—This young officer, who, it will be remembered, made a successful ascent with Mr. P. Spencer, the professional æronaut, is now engaged in superintending the construction of a monster passenger balloon, intending, no doubt, to essay flights on his own account. Messrs. Ahmuty and Co. are making the balloon, the silk for which has been purchased from Messrs. Francis Ramsay and Co. The balloon is about 70 feet in height and breadth, and is intended to carry no less than seven passengers. Tailors are now busy at work on it at the Dalhousie Institute in making it air-tight. The netting in which it will be enveloped is not yet ready, but the car and other appliances are, and in the course of a week it will be completed.—*Ibid.*

Daring Outrage on a Woman.—A daring outrage was committed on Monday night at Kidderpur by two Mahomedan *budmashes.* The defendants at about 3 a. m., it is stated, broke into the premises of the woman, and on finding her asleep gagged her and then carried her off in a hackney carriage. On the way they forced a quantity of liquor into her mouth and attempted to outrage her. The woman managed to get out of the carriage, and accused ran after her and caught her, but the driver of the carriage drove off. Shortly after the screams of the woman attracted the attention of the police who arrested the defendants. On Tuesday they were placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, who, after recording the statement of the woman, adjourned the case.—*Ibid.*

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 15.

From Glasgow.

Persia s—1 cask whiskey, Treacher and Co ; 50 cases whiskey, Hyim and David.

Clan Forbes s—26 cases ginger wine, 25 cases whiskey, and 42 cases rum, J Nowroji ; 15 hogsheads ale and stout, Wm Bell and Co.

From Liverpool.

China s—50 cases writing slate, Lyon and Co.

From Bordeaux.

R Rubbatino s—11 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.

Labordonnais s—12 cases coguac, Aug M Masrahi.

From Marseilles.

R Rubbatino s—50 casks red ochre, S F Bengalee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 15.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—400 cwts myrabolums and 2,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 723 cwts myrabolums, S Pragjee ; 61 bales cotton, D Bhimjee ; 43 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales wool, Soonderdass Dossa.

For London.

Indramayo s—11 bales cotton, R Dossabhoy.

For Hull.

Apollo s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Port Said.

China s—7,500 cwts linseed, the Bombay Co, Ld.

For Marseilles.

Cachemire s—3,480 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 990 cwts castor seed and 390 cwts mustard seed, J. Fachiri.

Algoma s—2,000 cwts castor seed, Beyts Craig and Co.

For Antwerp.

Rumpha s—320 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 11 bales waste, T Jewraj ; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Eden Hall s—3,001 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 22 cwts bristles, Volkart Bros ; 5,998 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Etolia s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Maria Theresa s—325 cwts myrabolums, E Spinner and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Algoma s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

R Rubatino s—4 cases curiosities, Durst and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—75 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 300 bales twist, S G David and Co ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales twist, 281 cwts sharkfins, and 31 cwts fishmaws, C Ebram ; 34 cwts bysabole, D Dossa ; 150 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 104 cwts sharkfins, and 23 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 100 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah.

Venetia s—40 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 25 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co.

For Yokohama.

Venetia s—22 cwts gum, T Esoofally.

For Colombo.

Venetia s—8 boxes specie, New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld.

For Kobe.

Venetia s—9 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, the United Merchants' Co, Ld.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 18.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
19.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Mail steamer Sutlej departs.
26.—Municipal Standing Committee.
July 2.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
3.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Mail steamer Peshawar departs.
10.—Municipal Standing Committee.
16.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
17.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Mail steamer Coromandel departs.
24.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
Aug. 23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
Sept. 19.—Poona Races.
21.—Poona Races.
24.—Poona Races.
26.—Poona Races.
28.—Poona Races.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th June, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·759
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·861
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	88·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Directions of Wind.*	W. WSW. W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	443
Fall of Rain	0·39
Total fall during month	8·19
„ „ year	8·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th June..	0·13

* From midnight to midnight.

The gentleman whom the *Times* calls Herr von Roffenberg and another paper, Herr Rothenburg, but whose correct designation is Herr von Rottenberg, occupies a very high post in the German Chancellerie, and to describe him as "a sort of secretary" is as far wrong as it would be to say that Sir Julian Pauncefote, before his appointment to Washington, is a kind of secretary to Lord Salisbury. Herr von Rottenberg is, a London correspondent says, a man of remarkable ability, tall and imposing-looking, with a heavy forehead and piercing eye, which to a physiognomist afford ample proof of a powerful intellect behind. He speaks English perfectly, without any trace of a foreign accent, but this is less to be wondered at when it is known that he married an English wife. He has a charming house on the Reichstag Ufer, not far from Wilhelmstrasse, where the English Embassy and the Foreign Office are both situated, and where Count Herbert Bismarck also has a house.

The example set in the N.-W. Provinces when a Volunteer officer was appointed the other day to the Lieutenant-Governor's staff has been followed in Bengal, where the *Gazette* announces that Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Hudson of the Behar, and Captain J. R. Thomas of the Calcutta Light Horse, have been created honorary Aides-de-camp to Sir Steuart Bayley.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, June 15.

Observations taken at 8 a. m. to-day.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, which is obtained by dividing by 24 the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·372	+·037	—·187	E S E	4	93·8	121·0	87 7	+4·6	56	...	...	...	...a
Karachi	29·515	—·038	—·053	W S W	32	87·5	95·7	84·7	+2·7	78	9	...	0·02	+0·01b
Ajmere	29·616	+·021	+·026	S W	10	81·3	91·7	79·1	—0·3	77	5	...	3·79	+2·99b
Deesa	29·597	—·020	—·017	S W	35	81·3	97·2	81·8	—0·9	84	10	...	1·80	+1·46c
Rajkot	29·624	—·044	—·002	W S W	10	85·4	98·5	81·5	+3·9	69	7	...	0·60	—0·34
Neemuch	29·616	—·025	+·007	S W	21	82·2	93·7	76·7	—1·0	69	9	...	2·90	+1·68b
Indore	29·662	—·009	+·029	S W	13	80·3	89·2	75·1	+0·5	70	9	...	2·43	—1·34d
Saugor	29·623	+·021	+·022	S W	9	79·2	88·3	75·6	—1·6	78	10	0·02	1·54	—0·29d
Jubbulpore	29·615	—·016	+·017	W	8	80·3	87·9	78·6	+0·6	75	10	0·04	2·39	—0·75d
Hoshangabad	29·670	+·020	+·039	S W	11	81·5	93·6	80·1	+1·7	73	10	...	1·52	—2·14d
Khandva	29·679	—·011	+·036	W	19	82·8	92·7	79·8	+2·0	65	9	...	2·48	—0·29d
Raipur	29·593	—·026	+·028	W S W	14	82·5	87·5	76·6	—1·5	73	10	0·08	...	...d
Nagpur	29·660	—·020	+·053	W N W	14	87·2	93·7	81·9	+5·1	51	8	0·10	0·62	—4·62d
Amraoti	29·690	+·017	+·052	W	13	81·3	94·2	76·4	+1·2	85	10	...	1·40	—2·44d
Akola	29·707	—·007	+·050	N W	13	82·0	94·4	76·3	—0·4	68	10	...	...	...e
Surat	29·748	—·025	+·067	W	F	81·0	95·6	73·1	—6·5	78	10	0·09	0·68	—0·84d
Malegaum	29·669	—·051	—·003	W S W	21	85·0	88·4	78·1	+3·3	61	6	...	1·38	—1·73d
Bombay	29·798	—·040	+·067	W S W	19	84·3	88·6	79·8	+0·1	84	4	0·46	8·99	+1·14f
Poona	29·788	—·027	+·051	W	28	78·1	87·4	74·4	+1·3	77	6	...	3·95	+0·16
Sholapur	29·762	—·179	+·036	W S W	9	82·2	94·2	72·0	—0·2	61	5	...	4·59	+0·81
Ratnagiri	29·831	—·031	+·075	W	13	84·9	87·9	76·4	...	75	4	...	14·07	—2·68
Belgaum	29·820	—·054	+·048	N W	7	74·4	79·7	69·8	+2·2	83	4	0·06	12·94	+7·85g
Goa	29·859	—·023	...	W	21	83·0	92·0	79·0	...	96	5	0·20	20·13	...f
Karwar	29·842	—·048	+·027	N	F	83·0	87·3	76·8	+2·2	82	3	2·40	47·53	+23·86j
Mangalore	29·879	—·041	+·039	N N E	4	78·4	86·3	75·4	+1·6	95	10	0·98	26·06	—1·29h
Calicut	29·936	—·038	+·049	N N W	5	76·5	84·2	75·1	...	94	10	1·74	21·31	—2·57
Cochin	29·949	—·040	+·054	S S E	M	76·5	83·2	75·2	+1·3	93	10	2·36	23·15	—2·43
Bangalore	29·853	—·059	+·012	W	8	71·5	82·9	67·0	+0·9	85	6	0·06	6·06	—1·18
Secunderabad	29·808	—·023	+·064	W	19	77·5	96·2	72·9	—0·9	74	4	0·30	2·50	—0·19d
Masulipatam	29·709	—·041	+·132	N N W	11	87·2	99·7	79·5	—1·5	74	10	0·02	6·95	—3·42i
Bellary	29·847	—·044	+·103	W	15	82·5	95·4	75·9	+0·4	73	5	...	1·41	—0·68
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·803	—·039	+·029	W	13	85·7	99·3	77·1	—4·0	70	7	0·18	2·14	—0·02j
Coimbatore	29·915	+·040	+·069	S W	4	75·6	93·8	71·8	+0·5	86	4	...	0·57	—2·17
Trichinopoly	29·867	—·047	+·063	W	12	86·3	100·6	77·8	—0·6	61	5	...	0·65	—2·17
Negapatam	29·853	—·045	+·068	W S W	6	85·9	99·1	80·3	+1·3	58	7	...	0·18	—1·74i
Colombo	29·953	—·051	+·048	S W	18	81·0	85·0	74·5	...	78	5	0·39	17·49	+5·67

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," F=Fresh, S=Strong M=Moderate.

a Hot wind. *b* Dust haze. *c* Dust-storm. *d* Gale of wind. *e* Monsoon set in.
f Passing showers during day. *g* Dark gloomy weather. *h* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.
i Threatening weather. *j* Thunder and lightning at distance. *k* Sultry.

Summary.

Pressure has fallen briskly everywhere, except at Ajmere and Jacobabad, where the barometer has risen slightly. In Berar and the Central Provinces the barometer is unsteady, and in Gujarat and Central India it has fallen moderately. The general distribution is such as usually obtains at the commencement of the monsoon.

A large barometric depression still overlies Sind, but is slightly shallower than it was yesterday. Gradients in its neighbourhood continue steep and accompanied by strong cyclonic wind. Wind velocities at Karachi and Deesa have increased to 32 and 35 miles an hour, respectively. Baric gradients are very steep between Bombay and Rajkot.

Compared with the normal, pressure is slightly below the average in Gujarat, and above it everywhere else, except in Sind and Rajputana. It has, however, a tendency to fall everywhere.

West and south-westerly winds prevail all over the Bombay Presidency, the extreme south of the Peninsula, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Central India. On the Malabar Coast the winds are moderate in force and variable. Since yesterday wind velocities have been gradually increasing in force in the Bombay Presidency, and gales of wind are reported from almost every station in Berar and the Central Provinces and also from Secunderabad and Surat.

The maximum temperature in the shade was 120o at Jacobabad, and Trichinopoly reports 101o. The temperature is above the average at Jacobabad and in the Madras Presidency, but everywhere else it is below the average for the time of year, particularly in Central India and the Central Provinces.

The mean temperature of the day has generally risen in Berar and the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the changes have been small.

Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, and slightly at Surat, Raipur, Cochin, Secunderabad and Madras. In other places it has generally decreased.

Skies are cloudy everywhere, but there is less cloud over the Bombay and Madras Presidencies than in other districts.

Rain is reported from all stations on the west coast from Colombo to Surat, but the amounts registered have nowhere been large. Karwar and Cochin have received 2½ inches ; Calicut 1¾ inches, and local showers are reported from Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras.

No reports have been received to-day from the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain J Nash, arrived in harbour last Saturday morning, from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from London, with a general cargo and Mr Evans as cabin and 4 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamship Karagola, 597 tons Commander R W Gimblett, will sail for Kurrachee after the arrival of English Mail, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Busreh—Mr J A Jones and Mr. Sala Zangi. For different ports—67 deck passengers.

The MacIvor Line s. s. Etolia, 2,031 tons, Captain W Gill, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following saloon passengers :—Mr. Mackinlay, Mr Patterson, Mr Aitken, Mrs and Miss Nuthall and child, Mrs Bedford, Miss Clarke, Miss More and Miss Wilkins. From Kurrachee—Mr Sawyer and 28 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nerbudda..	1966	Gillet	A	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Forbes	2444	Philip	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co
„ Apollo	2054	Atkins	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Drumberlie.	1572	Sutherland..	E	E. Bates & Co.
„ Cachemira..	2197	Trovitola	K	Ralli Brothers.
„ Rimpha	1493	Laading	L	Purshotum & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2467	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Algoma	1896	George	N	Purshotum & Co.
„ China	1331	Billings	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Umballa	1242	Withers ..	P	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Etolia	2031	Gill	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Poseiden	2510	....	1	A.-H. Lloyd &Co.
„ Persia	2257	Hutchison...	2	W.&A.Graham&Co
„ R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Thibet	1671	Preston	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Venetia	1608	Haselwood..	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Beatrice	1442	Grate	6	V. Ebrahim & Co.
„ M. Teresa..	2011	Russovich...	7	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
„ Chupra	1432	Anderson	8	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Sultan	1775	Collins	12	V. Ebrahim.
„ Busheer	539	Lewins	13	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Peshawur..	2977	Moule ..	16	P. & O. Co.
„ Kaveri	543	Keyser	18	Shepherd & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Etolia (s)	Gill	Liverpool, May 13.
15	Malda (s)	Nash	Calcutta, May 18.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell ..	London, May 11.
16	Pekin (s)	Harris	London, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Umballa (s)	Withers	Rangoon, &c.
	Nerbudda (s)	Gillet	Marmagao.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Kaveri, Aden, Hodeidah and Jeddah.
„ Etolia for Antwerp.
„ Malda for Calcutta and Coast Ports.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Saturday last :—
Steamer Karagola, Gim lett, for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
11	Shahjehan s	Burleigh	Moulmein, June 4.
	Lalpoora s	Livingstone.	Mauritius, May 24.
12	City of Agra s	Grieve	Glasgow, May 8.
	Palitana s	England	Singapore, May 28.
	Abana s	Bement	Cardiff, April 26.
	Ta'avera ship	Robson	Melbourne, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.—Steamers Tibre, Ravenna, Canara and Niobe Ship Benmore.
June 12.—Ship Dragoman.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
12	Sirdhana s	....	Rangoon.
13	Tibre s	....	Calcutta.
	Clan Matheson s	....	Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
12	Bhundara s	....	Rangoon.
	Clan Mackenzie s	....	London.
13	Navarino s	....	London.
	Tibre s	....	Pondicherry.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 14.

Brown, Lieut, Bo, 8th Bo Inf, on leave, from Peshin.
Lethbridge, 2nd Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, from Khandalla.

June 15.

Aitken, Lieut, Bo, 19th Bo Inf, on leave, from England.
Keeve, Capt, Bo, 19th R A, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General Office, Head-Quarters.
Poona, 14th June, 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bo Lancers—Lieut G C McD Birdwood, Sqdn Officer, to be adjt (provisionally).

24th Bo I—Capt J Davies, SC, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Bo Lancers (S S O, Ahmednagar) to be Wing Officer, vice Capt Cahusac, seconded.

Capt Davies will be graded above Lieut S H Godfrey and below Capt Cahusac).

29th Bo I—(2nd Belooch Bn)—Lieut F R E Lock, 2nd Gloster, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 2nd June, 1829.

Surg R D Hudson, Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Satara, vice Surg J B Buchanan, Medical Staff, transferred, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that—

R A—Major A G Walker, has been posted to G-3, vice Major Dean-Pitt, seconded for appointment on the staff.

2nd Lieut W M Marter, 1st Royal Fus, has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England in anticipation of the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

2nd Middlesex Regt—2nd Lieut W F Leader, for six months, on private affairs.

The leave granted to Vety-Surgeon T Pottinger, Army Vety Department, in A-D-C No 243 of 23rd May last, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A—Capt G E Bryant (7-1st Southern Div) to England, for 6 months, on private affairs.

2nd Lt C E Pottinger, to Persia, on private affairs, from 11th April to 10th Augt 1889.

G I P R V R Corps—Capt H C Radford to remain in England, in extension from 28th June to 28th Dec 1889, on medical certificate.

Army Vety Dept—1st Class Vety Surgn M C Mitchell, to Australia and India, for 6 months, on private affairs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta, Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS!!! for sale everywhere. We do not keep Ceylon Teas, as the best qualities at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb. will bear no comparison with our fresh consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES at Re. 1 and annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU AND CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Wines, Spirits, Ices, Billiards, open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., 7, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

A TRAINED NURSE, who has had 15 years' experience in Nursing, is prepared to receive Patients in her house, situate in a healthy locality. The rooms set apart for Patients are on the Upper Floor and are large, cool, and airy. For particulars apply to "S. K.," Post Office, Byculla.

WARMING and HEATING STOVES for the Monsoons. Apply CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SELLING off CONFECTIONERY LOOSE in Fancy boxes and bottles of sizes.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

STOVES for HEATING and WARMING ROOMS during the monsoons. All sizes and designs to select from. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

SELLING off BON-BON CRACKERS and French and English Confectionery at great sacrifice.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

TO LET.—A furnished Bedroom and Bathroom in an upper-storied house on Bellasis Road. The room is open to the westerly breeze. For particulars apply to "S. K.," Post Office, Byculla.

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SECOND-CLASS MARINE ENGINEER REQUIRED to take charge of Engines, under 100 H. P. of a steamer plying in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Apply to "K," with copies of certificates. Salary Rs. 175, rising to Rs. 200. Finds own food. Care of this office.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Appollo Street.

DR PAOLO MERLO has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Tamarind Lane to No. 135, Hornby Row.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS SHOP with Top Floor and Terrace in front at Pydhoney, next to F. Bros Dispensary, now used as Boarding House. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

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JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of Leggings, Overshoes, Long Boots, and all sorts of Monsoon Boots and Shoes, also a nice stock of Gents, and Ladies, Brown Leathers Boots and Shoes.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HACKIMJEE & BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

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NOTES
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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

FRIDAY'S Stock Exchange quotations from London come unchanged in every item wired by Reuter; the price of Silver was also unaltered yesterday, at 42d. per oz. The market rates of discount were further reduced ⅛ per cent., both in short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making them stand at 1¼ and 1¾ per cent. respectively. The Indian Council placed an extra lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4 5-32d.—an advance of 1-16d. on the rate obtained on Wednesday. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay consisted of £70,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold. It is announced that the New Oriental Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, carrying forward and placing to reserve £23,000. The only fresh news in to-day's message from London is that of a further extra sale of Council Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4⅛d., which is 1-16d. better than was obtained at the last regular sales and 1-32d. above that of Thursday's extra allotment.

The Wheat Market had become dull; but Thursday's quotations are repeated both from London and Liverpool. The shipments of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, estimated at 1,350,000 quarters, show an excess of 70,000 quarters compared with last week's figures. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was again quiet and easier, and a further decline was established in Calcutta seed to arrive of 3d. per quarter via the Canal and 6d. by the Cape route, Bombay seed, however, remaining at 42 per quarter. Rapeseed from dull had become steady, but prices were unchanged. Coffee was dull, and Mid.-Plantation was 1s. per cwt. cheaper.

Cotton closed dull in Liverpool last evening: Surats flat; with total Sales again 7,000 bales, inclusive again of 400 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for September to November deliveries and 1-32d. down in all nearer positions. The Manchester Market continued quiet.

Interrupted on three days by the Whitsuntide holidays, business in Liverpool during the past week was upon a small scale, the total sales having reached only 24,000 bales, while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 60,000 bales. The Imports were 36,000 bales compared with 61,000 bales arrived during the week preceding. The total stock had increased by 10,000 bales, and showed yesterday an increase of 153,000 bales compared with last year, while the deficiency as against 1887 had contracted to 11,000 bales. The stock of Surats stood yesterday at 147,000 bales, thus showing an increase of 25,000 bales since the previous Friday. The total visible supply had fallen off during the week by 100,000 bales; that of East Indian Cotton by 17,000 bales; but the deficiency shown below in the total supply compared with last year is now slight, having diminished to 11,000 bales, though, as against 1887, the falling off is nearly 300,000 bales. Of East Indian Cotton there were 100,000 bales more in sight yesterday than at this time last year, but 150,000 bales less than in 1887. Spot prices have not changed at all in Liverpool since last Friday; but in American Arrivals the slight decline of 1-64d for the nearest and the most distant deliveries and of 1-32d. in intermediate positions has been established. The market closed dull this afternoon, both generally and for Surats, with sales only 4,000 bales, inclusive of 200 Surats, and were prices unaltered all round. The price of Mid-American is now on the level of 1887, but 9-16d. higher than at this time last year.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid Uplands in New York yesterday, making it stand at 10 3-16 cents. and September futures receded 2 points, say to 10·10 cents. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again very small compared with last year's, though slightly above those for 1887; and the total figures now show the diminished increase of 66,000 bales compared with last season, and the enhanced excess of 288,000 bales as against 1886-87. A decline of one point in September Futures at 10·9 is the only change in New York to-day. The Receipts have been 1,000 bales, against 2,900 bales last year and 200 bales in 1887 on the same day.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887
Week's receipts	5,000	17,000	4,000
" exports to U. K.	16,000	22,000	2,000
" " Continent	14,000	15,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,470,000	5,404,000	5,182,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,635,000	2,632,000	2,517,000
" " to Continent do.	1,870,000	1,738,000	1,665,000
" Stock in the Ports	239,000	326,000	311,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,760,000	1,771,050	2,056,420
" " Surats	485,000	385,710	635,160

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	860,000	706,930	871,410
" London	15,000	17,000	23,000
American Afloat	30,000	35,000	7,000
East Indian "	82,000	45,000	168,000
	987,000	803,930	1,069,410
Price of Mid.-Americans	6d.	5 7-16d.	6d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.	4¼d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1 3-16d.	1 13-16d.

There was a good enquiry for Dharwar in our local market to-day, and over 3,000 bales of that growth were taken at Rs. 220-21 per candy; but otherwise there was not much doing, the other purchases having amounted to about 500 bales in the aggregate, consisting of Westerns at Rs. 218, Wudwan at Rs. 226, and Bengals at Rs. 210, the tone of the market having been steady and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has become dull, and only a small business has been passing to-day in any description: prices, however, are quoted as before.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been firm, and considerable transactions have taken place, especially in Rapeseed, the price of which has advanced one anna per cwt, other kinds being unchanged in value. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	7-9-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-4-0	"
Do. Red do.	6-10-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,228	bales.
Wheat	19,488	cwt.
Linseed	7,928	"
Rapeseed	7,133	"
Poppyseed	1,259	"
Castor seed	1,756	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day. We still quote Cotton to Liverpool and London 21s. 3d. and Wheat and Seeds at 20s. to the former port and 18s. 9d. to the latter, the rates to Continental ports generally being 21s. 3d. for Cotton and 20s. to 20s. 6d. per ton for Seeds and Wheat.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at yesterday's closing quotations, but business has continued dull. A few ready or nearly ready Bills have come out at 1s. 4½d. for three months' sight Credits; but the supply of Mercantile Paper has been very limited, while there is no demand for remittance, 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, for August-September delivery, not having brought out buyers. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4½d.	"
Francs	do.	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm again, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. in the cash price of Fours has been established at 100 9-16. For the next and 30th July accounts, 100½ and 100 7-16 have been still quoted respectively, with buyers on both lines at the rates. 104½ is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cent Paper.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market, and we have to note the following changes in our list this evening: Central India Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20, to Rs. 1,120; Morarji Gokuldas are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 1,675; Gordon are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 155; Jamshed and Presidency are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 325 and Rs. 1,120, respectively. Alliance and Khatao Makunji are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 590 and Rs. 710; Framji Petit, Jevraj Balloo, and Swadeshi are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 590, Rs. 1,020, and Rs. 400, respectively. Sind Press shares are Rs. 40 higher, at Rs. 445; East India Rs. 30 up, at Rs. 1,100; Bellary are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 340; Bombay Cotton and English Press are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 140 and Rs. 220, respectively. Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 440. Bapty Flour shares are Rs. 2 up, at Rs. 92; Treacher and Co. and Thacker and Co. are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,205 and Rs. 140, respectively. National Bank shares are Rs. 2 higher, at Rs. 150 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWLEY—PALMER—May 28, at St Andrew's Church, Ashley-place, S W, Robert Francis Crawley to Emily Charlotte, daughter of Mr G Palmer, of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service (Retired List), and granddaughter of late Col G Palmer, of Nazing Park, Essex.

DEATHS.

BODDAM—May 20, at Windsor, Eliza Frances Boddam, widow of Col E T Boddam, H M 15th Regt Madras Native Infantry, aged 65.

DANIELL—May 27, Joseph Staines Daniell, M R C S, son of late Assist-Surgn J Daniell, Madras Army, formerly of Wimborne, aged 91.

DUFFIN—May 28, Major-General F Duffin, Bengal Retired List.

MACMAHON—May 29, at Beckenham, Norah Ever, daughter of Capt E E MacMahon, Madras Staff Corps.

TRESIDDER—May 27, at Dulwich, John Nicholas Tresidder, Surgn-Genl, late of H M's Indian Medical Service, aged 70.

WALLACE—On board the s s Bokhara, homeward bound, before reaching Aden, David Wallace, Executive Engineer, P W D, India, son of James Wallace, The Brake, St Andrews, aged 41.

WATSON—May 17, at Eastbourne, Sussex, John Watson, of 3½, Fenchurch Street, London, and formerly of Calcutta, aged 67.

YOUNG—May 27, at Cobham, Surrey, Rev C B Young, Vicar of Cobham, son of late Archibald Roberts Young, of the Bengal Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHRI LAL KANWAL NARAYAN SINGH—June 11, at Khairagarh, the wife of Shri Lal Kanwal Narayan Singh, Feudatory Chief of Khairagarh, of a son and heir.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNING—June 13, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon W B Browning, of a son.

FIELD—June 10, at Kasauli, the wife of Moyle Field, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FLEMING—KIPLING—June 11, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Lahore, Lieut J M Fleming, B S C, Survey of India, to Alice Macdonald, only daughter of J L Kipling, Esq., C I E, of Lahore.

STEVENS—GREEN—At St Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Armenian Street, Black Town, by the Rev C Mitchell, James Walter Champion Stevens, youngest son of Thomas George Stevens, of Southampton, to Adelaide Agnes, only daughter of the late St. John Green, of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON—April 28, at Berhampore, W R Johnston, Toll Collector of Jungypore, aged 49 years and 7 months.

MANSON—June 7, at Palamcottah, Millicent Gertrude Alice, daughter G E Manson, P W D, aged 4 months.

MINAS—June 10, at Radhan, Peter Arraton Minas, Honorary Surgeon-Major, Pensioner, aged 65 years, 2 months and 8 days.

STEWART—June 1, at Mirzapore, William Molloy Stewart.

TIERNAN—June 9, at Benares, N-W P, Hubert Arthur Fleming, the dearly loved son of Ethelred and Constance Tiernan, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1889.

ONE of the grievances of the European members of the higher Uncovenanted Service relates to leave. In the recently issued "Civil Service Regulations" the ordinary Civil Services of the State are divided into two parts, (1) the European Services and (2) the Indian Services, and the grievance of the European officers to whom we refer consists in the fact that although they are Europeans drawn from the same class of society as the Europeans employed in the Covenanted Civil Service and subject to the same climatic influences in India, their leave is regulated by the "Indian Service Leave Rules," while other Europeans holding precisely similar offices, doing exactly similar work, and drawing similar pay are allowed to get their leave under the more favourable rules called the "European Services Leave Rules." We may here explain that the term "European Service" includes (1) "The Covenanted Civil Service," (2) officers of the army serving in civil appointments when subject to the Civil Leave Rules, (3) officers not belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service or the army who hold certain scheduled offices, provided that they are appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction. The third class, who had hitherto been subject to the Indian Service rules, having, after considerable discussion of "grievances," been specially admitted to the more favourable rules in 1872. So far the distinction is clear enough, the line of demarcation between the European and Indian Services being "European recruitment." Officers holding the favoured appointments usually held by Europeans have the benefit of the "European Service Leave Rules" if they are sent out from home by the Secretary of State, or, being in India, are appointed with his particular sanction; while those who were born in India or came out here of their own accord, on the chance of getting employment, are subject to the "Indian Service Leave Rules" whether they hold one of the more favoured appointments or serve Government in a humbler capacity. If this position had been rigidly maintained, the rule would not have been an unfair one. No doubt the European who had procured employment in India would have still thought he had a grievance in that other Europeans doing the same work and drawing the same pay had better rules for leave; but Government would have had a fairly logical answer to give him to the effect that he was engaged in India and could not, because he was a European, be allowed rules different from those applicable to others engaged in India who were not Europeans.

But it was not maintained. The present agitation is due in a great measure to unwise concessions and invidious distinctions introduced into the regulations thirteen or fourteen years ago. There was then, as now, considerable agitation regarding uncovenanted grievances; and, as the result of these the Secretary of State made certain concessions to Indian engaged men under which the European Service Leave Rules were made applicable to the uncovenanted officers then holding positions which would have entitled them to the rules had they been engaged by the Secretary of State; a nominal list of these special admissions forms the subject of an appendix in the Civil Service regulations, and it is explained that the conditions precedent to the entry of the name of an officer in this appendix were as follows:—(1) that he was *not* of purely Asiatic descent; (2) that he held substantively on the 3rd January 1872 one of the scheduled offices; (3) that his salary on the 10th February 1876 was not less than six thousand rupees a year. The dates are dates of accident, and represent no general principle, but the date on which certain despatches reached India, and it is difficult to conceive a more illogical compromise than that involved in these arbitrary fixed dates. For example, all the Rurki and other Indian College engineers who are not of purely Asiatic descent are admitted to the European Service Rules if they were assistant engineers of the third or higher grade on 3rd January 1872, provided that on the 10th February 1876 they did not receive *less* than Rs. 500 a month. The attaining of this salary before or after the date named was perhaps a pure accident due to circumstances never intended to have any material effect on the leave rules of the officer concerned. A and B are Rurki engineers of the same year. A is posted to one province, B to another. A, the senior man, is unfortunate and received promotion in his province to Rs. 500 a month in February 1872, and is therefore cut out from the "European Service Rules" for the whole of his service. B, the junior, is more fortunate and receives promotion in his province to Rs. 500 a month on 1st January 1872, and thus gets into the list of special admissions, and although all through his subsequent career A maintains his seniority, B gets the more favourable rules, and has an unfair advantage in the matter of leave not only over A, but over all his contemporaries of pure Asiatic descent. So that while the Secretary of State refused over and over again to make any distinction between Europeans and Natives engaged in India for similar work, he by these special concessions made the most invidious distinctions possible. The "European Service Leave Rules" are not, however, after all so very much more favourable than the "India Service Rules" if Government would remove from the latter a few of the restrictions they contain, which seem to the students of such matters very meaningless and unfair. The officer entitled to the European Service Leave Rules measures his furlough by one-fourth of his active service, subject to a maximum of six years leave. Without medical certificate he cannot take furlough until he has put in eight years' active service, and must put in an interval of at least three years' active service between each furlough; but with the exception of these and one or two other restrictions which we need not refer to, he has always at his credit the balance of leave earned (*i.e.*, one-fourth of his active service), less leave taken, but with the Indian services the restrictions are different, though the total amount of leave that may be taken is very liberal. An officer during the whole course of his service can only take two years' furlough, but he can also take three years' leave on medical certificate, making in all five years' leave, but instead of this being measured in connection with his active service and his always having at his credit the amount of leave earned, less that taken, his rules are circled round with all sorts of restrictions. Furlough for one year is due after eight years' service (whether active or not) and two years after eighteen years' service, but it cannot be taken by instalments. For example, an officer with ten years' service takes eight months' furlough out of the one year due, he cannot again take furlough for eight years, when he can take one year, after which he must again serve eight years before he can take the remaining four months due to him. He can of course in the interim get leave on medical certificate, but even this class of leave is hampered by restrictions. He cannot (very properly) take more than two years at a time and cannot have leave out of India on medical certificate more than twice. This latter restriction seems very absurd. An officer in Bombay, say, has twice run down to Colombo on medical certificate for a few months, and having still a couple of years' medical leave at his credit, is advised by a medical man to go home to England, to Australia, or to the Cape for a thorough change. But owing to this absurd rule he most retire, take leave without pay, or if he cannot afford either, remain in India at the risk perhaps of his life.

Government would be wise to reconsider its leave rules and assimilate them for all officers occupying the same position without any distinction whatever between Europeans and Natives. The European, no doubt, requires more leave than a native and will take it, but it does not follow that it is at all necessary to give him more liberal leave *rules*. Taking long leave always involves a sacrifice of pay; and an officer, whether European or Native, may be trusted not to make this sacrifice needlessly. If any distinction is made it should not be between "European" and "Native," but, between "leave out of India" and "leave in India." Leave out of India is a necessity to a European and an advantage to a Native who should be encouraged to take such leave. Leave in India for very long periods is not a necessity to a Native or an advantage to a European, who should by the rules be discouraged from taking such leave, and we think that by a more enlightened admission of this principle Government would at once remove the grievances of the Europeans and do away with the present class distinctions regarding leave which disfigure the regulations.

THE work of the Chemical "Analyser" to Government, as he is called, seems to be of so interesting a nature that it is almost a matter for wonder an economical Financial Department does not rule that the gratification derivable from the solution of so many mysteries is not sufficient remuneration for the trouble involved, and decide not to give him additional rupees. The "Analyser's" own report contains abundant evidence of the pleasures of the office, and it is certainly a defect of Sir John Lubbock's new work—"The Pleasures of Life"—that he has not devoted a whole chapter to a discourse on an analyst's duties. All secrets—chemical secrets—he is able to read, all hidden things to reveal. A man tired of his life swallows a mysterious something from a bottle, becomes ill, and dies. "Spleen," say his friends. "No," says the Chemical Analyser; "arsenic." A woman whose affections have been won away from her husband at the suggestion of her paramour, grinds up her glass bangles and puts the compound in his bread. "Died from natural causes," say his friends. "Pounded glass," declares the Analyser. The part he plays is like the good genius who springs up opportunely in the fifth act of a play and sets all right. Retribution in the shape of the village patel comes, carries off the woman, and lodges her in jail. The Analyst's report is brought up against her. But these are not the only two cases in which the officer has been able to do good service in the past year. Four wives he has discovered to have obtained divorce by means of poison. In one case, from Sehwan, a woman carrying on an intrigue with another man, was suddenly rid of her husband and was about to marry her lover when suspicion was aroused, the Analyser's skill was brought into requisition, and a mess of *dhall* sent to him is discovered to have contained arsenic. In the Panch Mahals a woman bought some maze and made some of the upper stratum into bread, which was eaten without ill effect. Grinding some of the lower stratum she found some particles of a white substance. To experiment in the most approved way on living animals suggested itself to the woman. She gave the white particles to a fowl, which died; the remainder was given to the police, and from him it went to the Analyser, who pronounced it to be arsenious oxide. Whilst some rice was being ground at Pardi a man was seen to throw a handful of a powder of some kind into it. He would have walked away, but for the fact that there was a Chemical Analyser, who, being communicated with, informed the interested parties that the powder was pounded glass. There must be as much pleasure derivable from the act of recording the repeated instances of the overthrow of vice and the triumph of virtue as in the discovery of the actual form which vice appeared under. But these are not all the remarkable things the report contains. Here is a case from Sholapur. The house of a reputed sorcerer was searched, and some drugs which were found were sent on for examination. Most of them were poisons. The man had been arrested for administering a narcotic drug to a woman in order that under its influence she might give a clue to the offender in a case of theft. Thus it seems to be revealed that a peculiar form of hypnotism is not unknown among the natives of India. Poisons too, it appears, are largely used as charms. One case of this description is mentioned as having taken place at Bijapur. Some powder has been given by one man to another as a charm, the recipient being told to eat them, and this would have the effect of causing his buffalo to give milk. Surely superstition could possibly go no further, and the effect of the Analyst's report seems to point to Bijapur as a fitting centre for the establishment of an educational institution. Tea and oil, soap and beer, ink and disinfectants have all been sent to the Analyser; bees'-wax and shellac, nitric acid and neat's-foot oil; water in endless samples. But of all these his reports on the imports of Russian and American oils are the most interesting, for the report unequivocally asserts that no sample below the minimum legal flashing point was found in any one of the cargoes.

ONE outcome of the Hyderabad Mining Company will interest Government servants generally. A servant of Government who was concerned in the transactions in question, on being called upon to explain, stated that he was under the impression that as his services had been lent to the Native State, and as he was consequently outside the sphere of the Government service, he was at liberty to make his own arrangements as to remuneration, and that he was not subject to the ordinary rules which prohibit servants of the State from speculating or investing in commercial undertakings in the districts where they may be employed. The Secretary of State, when passing orders on this case, has laid down rules which will leave no doubt as to the future. It is now ruled and promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned that when an officer of Government is lent to a Native State or a municipality or railway company, his remuneration continues to be a matter of interest to Government, and he is only to receive the remuneration agreed upon or sanctioned by the Government of India on his behalf, and also that he by no means escapes the reign of law when entering the foreign service, but remains subject to the general and disciplinary rules which apply to officers on active Government service. The notion that Native State service is a kind of official Alsatia, where scrupulous delicacy is superfluous and out of place, and what would be clearly wrong if done in the British service, may still be permissible, will now, it may be hoped, be finally knocked on the head.

As the introduction of the new Merchandise Marks Act appears to have caused considerable inconvenience to importers of goods, who had either not clearly understood the provisions of the Act or had neglected to take the precaution of impressing upon their home friends the necessity of complying with them, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have, we believe, addressed Government asking that the Collec [illegible] of Customs at the Port of Bombay m [illegible] instructed for a time to interpret the [illegible] the law as leniently as possible, so [illegible] is evident no fraud is intended. [illegible] Committee of the Chamber has [illegible] appointed to consider any insta [illegible] before them where importers [illegible] selves unjustly or severely [illegible] Custom House authorities, [illegible] of this kind should [illegible] delay to the Cham [illegible]

EVEN if Mr. J [illegible] terminated fata [illegible] that he was n [illegible] the Bench: [illegible] has therefor [illegible] Mr. Budrudi [illegible] mentioned a [illegible] the Advoca [illegible] acted as a [illegible] require str [illegible] by a junio [illegible] is, or by a [illegible] is Mr. Te [illegible]

IT ha [illegible] been de [illegible] Durand's [illegible] provided [illegible] transport [illegible] scales as [illegible] escort w [illegible] 1885. T [illegible] will form [illegible] clothing [illegible] Srinagar.

SIR DON [illegible] reach Londo [illegible] month. Writ [illegible] on the Caspian [illegible] interesting sketc [illegible] "From Bushire, [illegible] thousand miles—in le [illegible] stoppages at Shiraz, Isp [illegible] times I did over a hundred [illegible] hours; at other places, where [illegible] horses were bad, I could not do th [illegible] the trip was most interesting, and [illegible] world of good after my sedentary li [illegible] To-morrow morning I arrive at Uzun Ada, [illegible] terminus of the Trans-Caspian Railway, and [illegible] have received from the Russian Government permission to travel by it to Merve, Bokhara, and Samarcand. From Samarcand I shall either return to Uzun Ada or go round by the desert route to Orenburg."

SARDAR MAHOMED AYUB KHAN has been permitted to visit Kashmir for about two months in company with some thirty of his followers, the whole party being in charge of Munshi Alla Bakhsh, native attaché. The party left Murree for Kashmir on Monday, 2nd June. Ayub Khan is said to be very fond of sport, and the ostensible object of his present visit is to enable him to have some good shooting.

THE libel actions which Sir Morell Mackenzie has commenced against both Mr. Steinkopff and the *Times*, says the *Pall Mall*, are likely to be of the most sensational character. The charges against Sir Morell, to which Mr. Steinkopff gave currency, are of the most odious kind; and Sir Morell is determined to let nothing stand in the way of sifting to the bottom the way in which such charges came to be instilled into the ears of Mr. Steinkopff.

MR. WILFRID and Lady Anne Blunt have returned from Egypt, where they have been spending the winter on their little property, which is situated about eight miles distant from Cairo. They are alarmed as to the prospects of Egypt in the near future. This year the Nile has been extremely low, and it is feared that in the summer months a considerable quantity of land will go out of cultivation.

MR. GLADSTONE, when in the Parnell Commission Court three weeks ago, sat on the bench customarily devoted to Queen's Counsel, immediately between Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. George Lewis, and it was observable that during Mr. O'Brien's examination he more than once spoke energetically to them as if protesting against certain statements that were being made, or wishing to have some points more fully explained. This was at one stage so marked, says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, that the President looked down somewhat frowningly at the right hon. gentleman, and some in court even thought that he would hint a slight remonstrance.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

BELGRADE, June 14.

Russia has made a proposal to Servia for the conclusion of a Military Convention between the two countries.

A WARNING TO SERVIA.

VIENNA, June 14.

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* (the organ of the Foreign Office) warns the Servians that any attempt to realise their dream of a Great Servia will meet with resistance from the allied Powers.

SIGNATURE OF THE SAMOAN TREATY.

BERLIN, June 14.

The labours of the Samoan Conference are over, and a Treaty has been signed which guarantees autonomy to Samoa under the joint control of Germany and America, whilst Great Britain will act as arbitrator in case of any divergence of views.

The Samoans are to elect their own King and a Viceroy with a Senate composed of the principal chiefs and a Chamber elected by the people.

THE COOLY EMIGRATION QUESTION.

LONDON, June 15.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to the report recently made by Mr. F. H. Tucker to the Government of India on the subject of the emigration of coolies to Assam, earnestly appeals to Lord Salisbury and Lord Cross to stop the recruiting abuses which prevail in connection therewith.

THE DISQUIETING RUMOURS.

St. PETERSBURG, June 15.

The *Journal d' St. Petersburg* denies the disquieting rumours which are current regarding Russia's attitude.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

BELGRADE, June 15.

The Regents here have officially denied that they have received a proposal for a Russo-Servian Military Convention.

GRAIN PROSPECTS IN RUSSIA AND HUNGARY.

LONDON, June 16.

According to the official reports the timely rain has improved the crops of the country along the Volga. The crops in the remainder portion of Russia are, however, bad, but there are large stocks of grain belonging to the last crop in store.

Hungary is suffering from drought.

THE BOULANGER PROSECUTION.

PARIS, June 15.

The Committee of the High Court Senate has decided that the documents which have been seized [illegible]d the evidence which have been produced by the [illegible]rnment warrant the High Court to proceed [illegible] against General Boulanger.

[illegible]. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[illegible] the Prince of Wales and sons have re[illegible]ris.

[illegible] THE SHAH.

[illegible]ing made in London and in [illegible] for various entertain[illegible] of Persia.

[illegible] AUTONOMY [illegible]TION.

[illegible]his tour in Devon[illegible] most enthusiastic [illegible]which he visited. [illegible]y, Mr. Gladstone [illegible] affairs will alone [illegible]d his argument [illegible]olonies.

[illegible]NE TOUR.

[illegible]EMPRESS.

[illegible]DENT.)

[illegible]AS, June 15.

[illegible] received by H. [illegible]oral, June 13th : [illegible] appreciates your [illegible]ss in Ganjam and [illegible]ared. Her Majesty [illegible] sufferings of her peo[illegible]

[illegible] Aska yesterday and visited [illegible]makimedi State, where much dis[illegible]. Good rain has fallen here, and relief [illegible] are well organized. This morning His [illegible]ncy drove to Ichapore and leaves for Kau[illegible]hili on Sunday, having now been all through the famine-stricken area and concerted measures of relief. More civil officers are to be sent to the district and relief kitchens will be started at large centres of population. Cholera is decreasing.

THE DISTRESS IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 16.

The result of an elaborate examination made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who accompanied the Governor, is that five per cent. of the population in the affected area are in a dangerous state of emaciation. As prices are rising the distress will become more severe. It is estimated that about 12,000 persons will require employment on professional agency works, about 8,000 on civil agency works, and about 10,000, of whom more than half are children, will need gratuitous relief if the monsoon fails. About 100,000 people will require relief, and the import of food-grain by Government is inevitable. The Governor had a return of the attack of fever.

COLONEL BAILEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 16.

The *Pioneer* says that Colonel Bailey, of the Forest Department, is lying seriously ill at Chakrata, and it is doubtful if he will be able to take up the Officiating Inspector-Generalship of Forests.

THE OPIUM CROP.

The unusually small crops of opium in Behar and the North-West Provinces saves some 80 lakhs of rupees to the Government of India during the current financial year.

DINNERS TO THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Some 30 officers have joined General Chesney's dinner to the Royal Engineers. A telegram conveying their good wishes was sent to a like dinner being held in London on the same night.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The appointment of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, as additional member of the Governor-General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, is gazetted.

The services of Captain A. E. Jones are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for Burma.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. E. Dalrymple are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieutenant A. S. Rooke is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, *vice* Colonel Dalrymple.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Leveson Gower are replaced permanently at the disposal of the Military Department.

Major A. C. Talbott is reappointed Political Agent of Bikaneer.

Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman is appointed officiating Residency Surgeon at Abu and Superintendent of General Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon L. D. Spencer on furlough.

Surgeon-Major D. H. Mullen officiates as Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, *vice* Surgeon-Major Newman.

Major B. Channer is appointed Assistant and Adjutant-General, *vice* Major A. Gaselee, resigned.

Colonel E. H. H. Collen, Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, is to have local rank as Major-General.

Captain R. V. Phillpotts, R.E., Roorkee, is granted furlough.

The following promotions are gazetted, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

To be Colonels in the Army :—Lieutenant-Colonels J. Waterhouse, George Edward Hancock, Bombay S. C., Boyce Edward Gowan, James Hay, James Lawtie Fagan, Bombay S. C. ; Thomas Richard Byng, Charles Robert Bradstreet, David William Inglis, George Robert, James Shakespear, Davie Henry Robertson, and Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Henry Hayter Collen.

Captain F. Warden, Port Officer, Rangoon, officiates as Port Officer of Moulmein.

Captain G. Wilson, Officiating Assistant Director of Indian Marine, will officiate for Captain Warden.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 14

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.....	1s. 3⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes..................	86¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....................	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	70¼
per cent. Sterling Loan..................	108½
Bar Silver	42

The Oriental Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Amount carried forward and placed to reserve £23,000.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	24,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	56,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	29,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton......	860,000	„
„ „ Surats..............	147,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	15,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

Simla, June 16.—The barometer has risen slightly in Sind and fallen elsewhere. The most important change is in East Bengal and Arracan, where the barometer has fallen very rapidly. Pressure is now abnormally low in Burmah, East Bengal, and Silchar. The centre of depression is between Chittagong and Silchar, this depression giving a strong westerly set to the Bombay current across the peninsula. Westerly winds are setting in Upper India. The skies are clearing and humidity is decreasing. Heavy rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours on the Malabar and Burmah Coasts, and Bengal, and a few showers in Bengal and some part of the Deccan, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Provinces. The depressions in East Bengal probably continue to determine heavy rain in Burmah and Lower Bengal. Bombay current is flowing strongly, and giving rain in the peninsula. Fine clear weather is probable in Upper India.

COWARDLY OUTRAGE ON WOMEN.

On Friday evening a most cowardly outrage was committed by a gang of men named Wully Moosa, Khanbhoy Ookabhoy, Hussan Ally, Mahomed Ally, Abdool Hoosein Dosajee, and Hussa Runchord, accompanied by a Hindu woman named Hummoo, upon a woman named Savitree and her three daughters, in their house at Matharpaccady, Mazagon. It was while Savitree and her three daughters were engaged at supper that the gang entered the house, and began abusing them, their excuse being, as they alleged, that one of Savitree's daughters, Cooshnee, had borrowed Rs. 35 from a Marwaree in the name of the accused Khanbhoy Ookabhoy, Hussa Runchord standing security. Instead of paying the money they gave the girl the alternative of embracing Islamism, which she refusing, the rascals upset all the women's utensils and polluted their food. Some neighbours who came to the assistance of their friends also experienced rough handling. The police were next called, and the accused arrested, but not without considerable trouble. On reaching the lock-up Wully Moosa became very violent, trying hard to escape, and while he was being secured the second accused got away, but was re-arrested on Saturday morning near the Null Bazaar. They were all convicted. Accused No. 1, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 2 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for house trespass, and fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from legal custody. Accused third, fourth, and fifth were sentenced each to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment; and accused No. 6 to three months' similar imprisonment.

TANNA'S RAILWAY REQUIREMENTS.

The following petition of the people of Tanna has been sent to Mr. G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The petition is backed by the Acting Collector, who writes " I think a bridge is a want at Tannastation" :—

Sir,—Begging to be excused for trespassing on your most valuable time, we, the undersigned residents and periodical ticket-holders for Thana, take the liberty of approaching your kind self with an humble request, with the fervent hope of meeting your consideration to the following few facts and meeting with a due redress of our sincere complaints. We need hardly suggest to you the importance of the Thana station both as to passenger and goods traffic, for that is a fact which needs no elucidation at our hands. We have had to experience with great regret for all these years the want of a bridge at this station (like the one at the Byculla and other stations) to enable passengers to cross the railway lines and to go from to one platform to the other, when trains are approaching or actually are at the stations as at present, we are obliged to do what must in regard to the safety of our lives be avoided. We find it necessary to be always at the station a great while before the due time of the train, lest if we should go there just in time we should miss the train by reason of not being able to get into it once it is by the platform. We leave it to you, sir, to imagine how much more difficult would ladies with their young children and infants find the present way of crossing the lines. We had the pleasure of representing this matter repeatedly to Mr. H. Conder, Traffic Manager of your company, but are sorry to say have met with no favourable reception. The platforms themselves seem to require an extension. It always happens that some three or four carriages remain out of the platform, and passengers find it very difficult to get in and out of them. This is notably the case in the Jubbulpore mail and Poona trains almost daily. Trusting this will meet with your attention and that you will not fail to confer an everlasting boon by granting the above requests,—We have, &c.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 31.

I suppose there never was a more influential deputation than that which waited upon Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen yesterday respecting bi-metallism. Four dukes, one marquis, ten earls, nine lords, and seventy-one members of Parliament (these including a marquis, a lord or two, and several baronets), accompanied by representatives (chiefly of the agricultural interest) from all parts of the country, under the joint pilotage of Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., and Mr. Moreton Frewen, thronged the Foreign Office, and expressed their views on what they conceive to be one of the greatest questions of the day. An idea of the thoroughness of the movement territorially may be gathered from a mere enumeration of the speakers. Mr. Chaplin, in a sense, focussed all interest ; Mr. Coke, of Liverpool, spoke for commerce ; Sir W. Houldsworth, M. P., for the industrial classes in the north of England ; Mr. Robert Gladstone, of London, Liverpool, Calcutta, and Rangoon, discussed on the uncertainty of the future of exchange ; Mr. Handiside Dick, of Glasgow, appeared for Scottish merchants interested in Indian trade ; Mr. G. D. Kelly, secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, for the trades organizations ; Mr. James Maudsley, secretary to the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Operatives, ditto ; Mr. Thomas Birtwhistle, secretary of the Weavers' Association of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, ditto ; Mr. J. J. Harris, secretary of the Newcastle and Gateshead Trades' Councils, ditto ; Mr. Clare Sewell Read, of Norfolk, for the tenant-farmers ; Mr. Moreton Frewen on silver in America ; and finally, Mr. H. H. Gibbs, who showed the bankers were not afraid. You will note that the artisans represented are all of the hard-headed kind living in the North ; the agitation, so far as the working classes are concerned, is wholly north of the Trent. There is significance in this. It means at least this much —that the agitation will not soon be allowed to die. It may, too, prefigure success. In forward movements the North leads Britain. Lord Salisbury at last got his chance. He spoke with some animation, but he did not speak long. He gave little encouragement to the deputation. The belief which I expressed last week, as to Lord Salisbury coming round, and did so on the authority of a leader in the movement, seems to have existed more in my friend's imagination than in reality. Like many other people Lord Salisbury is struck with the heat which the money metals seem to elicit. "I never knew," he said, "any question of a strictly political or theological character which excited such intense animosity and difference." He very astutely made this bitterness of feeling a reason why he should not commit himself at present, and urged his hearers to go on agitating. "I want it," he said, "to be thoroughly discussed. I want men to make up their minds upon it by considering it carefully and thoroughly for themselves ; and therefore the more it is discussed in every part of the country, the better I shall be pleased, and the sooner, I think, we shall bring the matter to a happy and prosperous issue." For the rest there is, he remarked, to be a great Monetary International Congress in Paris this autumn ; go there ; do your best, but "do not let this controversy be tainted by any insular peculiarities." "Insular peculiarities" is good ; "tainted" is even better—it suggests madness. For my own part, especially in view of the habilitation of the rupee by the special scheme, to which I referred two or three weeks ago, I am inclined to think it is well Lord Salisbury did not go further. Better in this instance, as in so many others, that private British enterprise should show the way to the Governments interested. Let the ice be broken and the cement of an enhanced currency be set flowing by such private moves as are under consideration and the Governments of the world in whose countries silver circulates will be quick to follow. On the face of things it may seem otherwise ; but my firm opinion is that the rupee has a better chance of becoming worth one and nine pence within the next twelve months through the cold-shouldering which the bi-metallists received yesterday than it would had Lord Salisbury been benevolently inclined and coddled Queen Silver, as Mr. Clare Sewell Read called the discredited metal, or if he had done his best to restore conjugal rights between King Gold and Queen Silver by a double currency. Time alone will show what foundation there is for an opinion which, if events support it, should not be a little popular in India.

"Proposals which involve a serious breach of public faith with the people of India and which ignore pledges made by Parliament." It is not often that expressions of this character—expressions so strong and so condemnatory—are to be found in a Parliamentary motion. Considering the jealous care which Mr. Speaker Peel and his clerks exercise over questions and motions, one cannot but wonder that such sweeping statements should have been allowed to appear. Perhaps the gentleman who uses them had something to do with the leniency shown. Mr. Bradlaugh, the member in question, is a bit of a favourite with Mr. Speaker, who has enriched the library of Mr. Labouchere's colleague with some old volumes relating to Parliamentary affairs, the cream of which have appeared as articles in the *Universal Review*. The passage I have cited is part of a motion, the whole of which is couched in like uncompromising language condemnatory of the Public Service Commission. Lord Cross was of opinion—an opinion to which Sir John Gorst gave expression—that no one in the House of Commons had any wish whatever to discuss the report of the body over which Sir Charles Aitchison presided, and respecting which Lord Dufferin said on Wednesday that it was "a thorough investigation of the whole status and condition of the Civil Service." Mr. Bradlaugh has stated that he will bring forward his motion on "an early day," which means, I suppose, that he will ballot for a place at an evening sitting. The subject is clearly not a grievance which can be brought forward on going into Committee of Supply as, although the report has been laid on the table for the information of members, no legislation is yet purposed. When legislation is submitted, then a motion will not be required, as the subject can be discussed at four or more stages of the measure. As there appears to be a difference of opinion upon the recommendations of the Commission it would obviously be better for the Secretary of State that a debate should precede and not succeed a consideration by him of the recommendations, which should become the subject of a legislative enactment.

I regret to hear that Colonel, or, as we must now call him, Sir Henry, Yule is in a critical condition, and that it is considered his end cannot be far off. Some surprise may be felt that at his advanced age and in the present state of his health he should have accepted a Knight Commandership of the Star of India on the occasion of the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday. The explanation is not otherwise than creditable to the venerable orientalist. It was entirely owing to his modesty that he was not made a K. C. S. I. years ago. He twice declined the honour, and only now consented to receive out of consideration for the kindness always shown to him by Lord Cross. Every one sincerely hopes that he may recover ; but in any case it will be impossible for him to retain his seat in the Secretary of State's Council. In official circles it is thought likely that Sir Henry's successor will be General Chesney, though some persons would prefer, in spite of that officer's ability and distinction, that a man more in sympathy with the younger generation and modern ideas should be chosen.

The friends of the uncovenanted movement are not fortunate in the day appointed for Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion. The question comes on tonight and at an evening sitting if forty members are in their places when the Speaker takes the chair at nine o'clock. I hear that a great many M. P.'s, for one cause or another, will not be present either at the commencement or close of the debate. Some of them have arranged to leave town soon after the rising of the House for the usual two hours' adjournment, and among these are several staunch supporters of the aggrieved Indian officials, including Mr. F. M. Healy, who is engaged in an important case that is expected to come before the courts at Dublin the first thing to-morrow. He, however, showed his interest in the case by speaking to Sir John Gorst. Other sympathetic M.P.'s have done the same thing, but I am afraid without much effect. Not only does the appeal to the House of Commons this year on behalf of the Uncovenanted suffer by the closeness of the Whitsuntide Recess, but there happen to be this evening an unusually large number of counter-attractions. Most important of all there is the State concert at Buckingham Palace, then a well-known Anglo-Indian Member of Parliament is giving a great dinner party which will keep some of the legislators away until a late hour, while several warm sympathisers, like Sir Gayer Hunter and Mr. Conybeare, to couple two dissimilar men, have political engagements in remote parts of the metropolis or the suburbs, and will have some difficulty in returning to the House before the division takes place. I hear that one at least of the Toty members who signed the whip thinks there is a good chance of the Government being beaten. I cannot endorse that sanguine prediction, especially as I have just heard that all but ten of the Irish Nationalists will have left London before the debate takes place. There was at one time some hope, I believe, that the Parnellites might vote solid for Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion. Among Mr. Parnell's followers there are some hearty advocates of the claims of the Uncovenanted men, notably, Professor Swift MacNeill and Mr. Donal Sullivan, but on the other hand there are a few who at present hold aloof or are opposed to any concessions being made. Among these are Mr. Biggar and Mr. Arthur O'Connor. Mr. Parnell himself last year voted for Mr. King's motion. Professor Swift MacNeill stays in town at considerable personal inconvenience to himself to vote for and speak in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee. Some facetious ex-member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service sent the Professor a few days ago an amusing photograph of himself in rags and coatless with hanging from his shoulders a board bearing the following inscription :—"This is what I have been reduced to by the fall in the value of the rupee." He showed it to many of his brother-members, including Sir Richard Temple, whose sense of propriety was quite shocked, and it was his intention to have produced the portrait as a sort of *argumentum ad hominem*, but, alas ! it has disappeared in some mysterious manner. Whether the hon. and learned professor accidentally mislaid it or it was abstracted from him with the aid of Lord Cross's new secret service fund it is impossible to say. It is a pity that it will not be forthcoming, as it might have furnished an element of humour to what cannot in the nature of things be exactly an amusing debate, however important it may be. To show the interest felt in the Parliamentary action of the London Committee of the Uncovenanted Association I hear that members on leave have come from the most remote parts of the United Kingdom for the purpose of being present in the House of Commons to-night.

Some men—I do not know with what justice—are already counting the days when Mr. Chamberlain will escape from his present anomalous position by openly joining the Tory party. To this complexion things must come sooner or later. Mr. Chamberlain, after the powerful and useful position he occupied in political life, is most unhappy in his present isolation. In spite of the crowd of Duchesses with whom he mixes now and then he is leading—for him—a solitary life ; he does not like it. One journal has gone so far as to suggest on Mr. Smith's elevation to the House of Lords, Mr. Chamberlain should be made Leader of the Commons. This is not practical politics. Rumour declares that the right hon. gentleman is so unhappy that if Mr. Chamberlain had not set his face against it, the Right Hon. Joseph could have accepted the Governorship of the Cape and the Lord High Commissionership of South and Central Africa. Mr. Chamberlain must have fallen into dreadful depths of misery if the rumour is true, and if he ever contemplated for a moment becoming successor to Sir Hercules Robinson. He is in no sense cosmopolitan. He is insular to the last degree. He is an untravelled Englishman, who has no desire to travel, and who apparently would be most unhappy anywhere out of England, whatever position he occupied. He ardently hopes for a way of escape from his present embarrassing condition. Whether he will find it seems doubtful.

Sir Julian Goldsmid has his eye upon the Hyderabad Deccan Company. He has money there too, and where the money is there will the eye be directed. Following Sir George Campbell's lead he is to ask a question on Monday next about the Mehdi Hassan settlement. The terms of the question are these :—"Whether the offer which was made by the promoters of the Hyderabad Deccan Company to the Nizam, and which was referred some two months ago to the India Office for consideration, has been accepted or not ; and if not, whether there is an early prospect of this matter being concluded." There seems a little confusion here as to who made the offer, but let that pass. It does not at all follow that the question is hostile to the Mehdi Hassan settlement Sir Julian, as a shareholder, is doubtless anxious the difficulty should be settled, and some hope of getting a dividend appear. By the way, if anything of a startling nature is being done at Singareni or in the diamond or gold fields nobody in England is allowed to know about it. And yet there are daily transactions in the shares. Who, I wonder, are the dealers ?

Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., is in his own estimation one of the most marvellous men of the age. He has passed through as many experiences in the way of professional occupation as the average American President or General who starts with rail-splitting and ends at the White House or at the head of an army. He is a London County Councillor ; he is Chairman of the Fire Brigade Committee ; he is likewise a Colonel of Volunteers. In the two last named capacities he volunteered to keep the ground in St. James's Park with the Westminster Volunteers on the Queen's Birthday, while the Prince of Wales distributed prizes to meritorious firemen and reviewed the brigade. The ground was not kept ; a scene of riotous but good-humoured disorder ensued ; the champion breakdown of the generation followed. One of the *sequelæ* of the confusion was that great personages found themselves in a *melee*, the Duke of Cambridge being one of them. The Field-Marshal was equal to the occasion. He notably showed his firmness. He charged the crowd, and in the course of his onslaught knocked about a journalist engaged in the peaceful performance of his duty. The journalist is indignant, and is determined to summon "George Rangers" for assault. But in spite of sworn informations, the Bow Street magistrate will not grant a summons. The request for a summons refused, the journalist applies for a mandamus. Here is the sworn statement of the man who wants the summons :—

> "George Edward Sims, of 68, Fleet-road, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, journalist, saith that on Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1889, about 4-30 in the afternoon, I was in the Horse Guards' Parade, Whitehall, to view the inspection of fire engines and the fire-brigade by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. A very large crowd had assembled, and made a rush towards the Horse Guards, carrying me with it. When I was near the entrance of the Horse Guards I was suddenly and without any provocation violently assaulted by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who seized me by the collar and inserted his fingers between my garments and my throat, and then and there shook me violently, causing me to feel great pains and exhaustion, and causing damage to my clothing, by tearing my shirt collar. I have since the assault complained of been under medical treatment for injury to my throat.

Here is what a surveyor deposeth :—"I was next the complainant when suddenly the Duke of Cambridge struck me with great violence and knocked me against a lamp post."

I was astonished and delighted to notice the other day, writes a correspondent, at the conference of the Women's Liberal Federation, how very much Mrs. Oscar Wilde has improved in public speaking. She was always graceful and always charming, but there is now an earnestness and an ease about her which is the result of practice in platform-speaking, and I shall not be surprised if in a few years Mrs. Wilde has become one of the most popular among "platform ladies." In looking at Mrs. Wilde's tasteful and elegant costume of some golden brown material, I was reminded of the prevailing idea that all women who either "go in" for politics or for a higher education, are badly and slovenly dressed. The outward appearance of the ladies who attended the conference at the Memorial Hall was a contradiction of that belief, and as a young Girton lady put it the other day, "You are mistaken that we approve of the would-be æsthetic dress ; it is before girls join us that they are untidily dressed ; but they are not long among us before they change their apparel and look as neat and tidy as any one could wish to see them."

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, June 13.

The monsoon came upon us very mildly. Rain has fallen throughout the Province, which has tended to cool the atmosphere immensely. The heat this year seems to have been unprecedented. The highest temperature (117 °) was at Akola, the most unhealthiest and hottest place in the Province.

Colonel Lane, Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Stamps, and Registration, will leave the Province next month on furlough His appointment is going abegging ! A C. P officer has, I am told, refused the "Generalship of every mortal thing !" Quite right too. Getting outsiders to fill up *pro tem* appointments speaks unfavourably of the officials in the several departments in this Province.

The "Berar Municipal Law, 1886," has just seen the light of day ! The newly fledged "municipal commissioners" have entered upon their onerous duties. It is to be hoped sanitation will be the chief duty of these "good and true men." Out of about eighty-four "M. C.'s" only ten are Europeans !

Mr. Knowles, Deputy Commissioner, Basim District, having proceeded on leave, rumour states he is not going to return. Mr. Obbard, C.S., has taken his place. The latter official was promised a great deal by a late Resident on his transfer from the C. P. It has all ended in smoke. Hard fighting is going on by a few to obtain the Deputy Commissionership of the Akola district. It is whispered that Mr. Hare will be the "comingman."

It is said that Mr. Plowden, Revenue Commissioner, H. A. D., is about proceeding on leave to Europe next month.

I am sorry to say cholera still prevails in a few districts ; otherwise public health is fair at this season.

I learn that the "Industrial School" at Akola is progressing very favourably under the tuition of the "Faith Mission" pastors. The charges are said to be very high, considering that Government pays the teachers most handsomely.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A section of the Native Press is exhausting its energies in commenting adversely on the contemplated appointment of Professor Arthur Barrett to the Acting Directorship of Public Instruction in the Berars. Mr. Mahajani, whose claims the Native papers are advocating, is an estimable man, and all will, I think, agree that eventually he is likely to become fit for the post. Whether it is desirable to appoint him *now* is a question which the authorities alone are, in my judgment, competent to decide. The Native papers are, no doubt, showing their "patriotism" in a manner creditable to themselves, and one would be unwilling to disturb them in their indulgence ; but when a writer is guilty of palpable inconsistency, and when he makes misleading statements, his effusions, I think, should not be allowed to pass uncorrected. A writer in the last issue of the *Indu Prakash* writes to the following effect :—"It is a most mischievous practise to promote Professors to executive posts. It often puts a round man into a square hole." Further on in the same article the writer pens lines to the following effect :—"Mr. Mahajani's claims to the Directorship were considered strong even when Mr. Jathat got the place after the retirement of Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar." If Mr. Mahajani's claims are required to be strengthened by such misstatements as these, they must be very weak indeed ! Every one who has the least acquaintance with Berar knows that when Mr. Dandekar retired nobody dreamt that Mr. Mahajani (who was then the head master of a High School) had any claims to the Directorship, that he then applied for the Inspectorship, a much smaller appointment, and that he failed to obtain it. If a College Professor is unfit to be appointed to an executive post, how could Mr. Mahajani, who was but a head master of a High School, be considered to have any claim to the Directorship ? He had no such claims, and he did not advance any. If Mr. Mahajani's "friends" wish to promote his interests, I should advise them to study their facts before venturing into print.—Yours, &c.,

Berar, June 12. ONE WHO KNOWS.

PRABHU MARRIAGE REFORMS.

The following official report of the proceedings of the meeting held on Sunday last, at Raj Guru House, New Line Street, has been issued by the Prabhu community :—A meeting of the Prabhu community was held at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th June, 1889, at Raj Guru House, when upwards of 200 members were present. On Mr. Ramchandra Sadanand Jayakar's motion, His Holiness the Raj Guru Keshavrao Balvant was requested to preside. His Holiness addressed the assembly in a few words, depicting the present sad state of the grown-up unmarried girls, some of whom entertain gloomy fears that they would be married in their graves. He further observed that the forms of marriages hitherto among the Kshatriyas (the Prabhu community) were *Gandharva* and *Rakshas*, whereas they have now taken to the *Asura* form observed among the Shudras by demanding money from the bride's parents. He further went on to say it was high time that the community should take immediate steps to eradicate the evil. He intimated that as there were no Punch in the Prabhu community, and as he had received a requisition signed by 29 members, requesting him to call a meeting of the community to consider what steps should be taken to eradicate the evils relating to the marriage expenses of boys and girls, he had thought fit to issue invitations in his name calling this meeting, and he was glad to find that a large number had responded to his call. He, however, entirely left it to the community itself to take such steps as they thought proper. The requisition to the Raj Guru, requesting him to call this meeting, signed by 29 persons, was then read. Mr. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit proposed, and Mr. Harishandra Shivshankar Trilokekar seconded, that Mr. Narayen Ramchandra should be requested to take the notes of the proceedings of this meeting. Mr. Ramchandra Vinayak Ranjit, in an elaborate and humorous speech, pointed the necessity of establishing a society to regulate the expenses of the marriages of Prabhus, and proposed that it was desirable that such a society should be established. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Ganpatrao Pandurang Dalvi, and when put to the vote was carried unanimously. After short speeches on the subject from Dr. Prabhakar, Mr. Ganpatrao Pandurang Dalvi, Mr. Sunder Keroba, and others, Mr. Moreshwar Sitaram Rane proposed that a provisional committee should be appointed, consisting of the following 46 members and two joint secretaries, to consider what steps should be taken to eradicate the growing evils in regard to the marriage expenses among the Prabhus.

Members of the Provisional Committee—Mrs. Anandrao Bhaskar Soonderji, Anandrao Vinayak Canoba, Atmaram Balkrishna Kirtikar, Atmaram Balkrishna Talpade, Balkrishna Vasudev Narayen Kirtikar, Babaji Kashinathji, Bapuji Dinanathji, Bapuji Narayen Talpade, Bapuji Moroji, Bhagwantrao Ramchandraji, Cashinath Withoba, Crishnarao Raghunathji, Crishnanath Narayan, Dinanath Harischandra, Dwarkanath Jagannath, Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, Ganpat Shamrao Moroji, Dr. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, Messrs. Harischandra Withoba Balaji, Harischandra Withoba Raghoba, Surgeon Major Kanoba Ranchordas Kirtikar, Messrs. Khunderao Moroji, Krishnarao Ramchandra Jayakar, Rao Bahadur Moroba Keshrinath, Mr. Mothabhai Raghunathji, Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji, Messrs. Narayan Raghunath Abaji, Raghoba Gopalrao, Ramchandra Atmaram Mankar, Ramchandra Keshavji, Ramchandra Krishnarao Mankar, Ramchandra Raghunathji, Ramchandra Sadananda Jayakar, Ramchandra Vinayak Ranjit, Shamrao Bhaskarji, Shamrao Pandurangji, Sitaram Gopinathji, Sokar Bapuji, Soonder Keroba Socaji, Vasudev Crishnanath Abaji, Rao Saheb Vasudev Jaganath Kirtikar, Messrs. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, Vinayak Bapuji Kothare, Vinayak Karnanandji, Vinayak Ramchandra Luxumanji, and Sirdar Vinayakrao Vasudevji.

Provisional Secretaries—Mr. Narayen Ramchandra and Mr. Ganpatrao Padurang Dalvi.

After the names were read, the proposition was seconded by Mr. Soonderrao Govindrao Ramshankar. Mr. Vinayak Moroji by way of amendment proposed that the Provisional Committee should not consist of persons who were not present at that day's meeting. Before the proposition was seconded, Mr. Narayen Ramchandra asked leave to address the assembly, requesting them not to agree with the view taken by Mr. Vinayak Moroji, as in that case it would be impossible, without the help of the wealthy, influential and learned persons named in the Provisional Committee, to accomplish the object aimed at. Mr. Vinayak's proposition was thereupon withdrawn, and was therefore not put before the meeting, and Mr. Rané's proposition on being put to the vote was carried unanimously. Mr. Ramchandra Vinayak Ranjit proposed, and Mr. Gajanan Sadanand Ramchandra seconded, that the Provisional Committee be requested to lay a scheme before the general meeting of the community within two months. The proposition was carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by M. Ramchandra Vinayak Ranjit, and seconded by Mr. Shamrao Ambernath Kirtikar, the meeting was dissolved at 6 p. m.

THE CASE OF THE GUARANTEED MAMLATDARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay appears to be issuing a series of resolutions on the treatment of the testifying mamlatdars which seem to know neither beginning nor end, nor any fixity of principle. In the first resolution passed in February last, Government was pleased to direct the withdrawal of the exercise of magisterial functions from six of the mamlatdars. Exactly three months after they changed their mind, and were of opinion that three of these mamlatdars should not be deprived of these powers. They accordingly, in another resolution, directed such mamlatdars to resume the exercise of magisterial powers, thereby placing them on the footing on which they stood before the issue of the February orders. In the same resolution opportunity was taken to suspend six other Mamlatdars from the exercise of their magisterial functions. Now comes a third resolution in which three more mamlatdars are deprived of their magisterial powers. The action of Government does not stop there. In the June resolution orders are issued directing that these twelve mamlatdars should cease to exercise any judicial functions under the mamlatdars' Courts Act (Bombay Act III of 1876). Not content with the issue of these orders, Government proceed further to lay down that the promotion of eight other mamlatdars should be stopped, that is to say, that no promotions be given to them without the previous express sanction of Government, and that when the time for promoting them or investing any of them with higher magisterial powers comes, the proceedings at present taken by Government should be borne in mind, nay, special attention should be called to them. Now, let us see who these mamlatdars are that are selected for public disgrace and punishment. They are, in the first instance, the recipients of the Government guarantee. That guarantee promised them immunity from prosecution for giving evidence, and, in cases of payments for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers, immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss, on condition that they spoke the truth. It is here necessary to see how far these mamlatdars have fulfilled the condition of the guarantee. On this point no better authority could be adduced than that of the Bombay Government itself. In para. 99 of the Minute of Sir Raymond West, concurred in by Lord Reay and his colleagues, the hon'ble member says :—"There does not seem to be any ground for concluding that the witnesses have forfeited their indemnity by wilful falsehood or concealment. In particular instances, which may require a more exact enquiry, there may have been a failure in frankness, but the evidence appears generally to have been perfectly sincere. It has agreed remarkably with indisputable material facts. The pledges of the Government to these witnesses must therefore be scrupulously fulfilled. There will be no danger to the public welfare from the course ; there would be infinite danger and disgrace in any other." It would thus appear, on the admission of the Government themselves, that the terms of the guarantee have been fulfilled by the witnesses. But for their evidence the cause of public morality and the purity of the Civil Service, in the interests of which alone the Government undertook the prosecution, would have been in danger. As Sir Raymond West remarks :—"Without their evidence it would be impossible to arrive at the truth, and they were in many instances offered an indemnity on condition of a full disclosure." Further on, the hon'ble member says :—"Public morality is in fact under a great obligation to these men, who, in the face of obloquy, personal danger, and humiliation, have aided in unveiling a nefarious and destructive system of corruption." The efforts of Government to ferret out the truth regarding the charges of corruption against Mr. Crawford, under circumstances peculiarly painful and difficult, are thus testified to by Lord Cross in his Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 29th March :—"I fully appreciate the efforts which have been made by your Excellency in Council to ascertain, under painful and difficult circumstances, the truth regarding the many serious charges of corruption which have been the subject of this inquiry."

Having regard to these facts, I must say I am unable to reconcile the present action of the Bombay Government with the obligations arising out of the guarantee. It is scarcely necessary to observe that there is perhaps no feature of the British Government in their intercourse with the people of this country which has made so favourable an impression upon them as the deep-seated conviction in their minds that the pledges of Government will remain inviolate. An Englishman's word is to a native of India something as good as a bond. On the simple faith of that word he would be prepared to stake his all—his honour, his wealth, nay, all his earthly interests. So much of the popularity of England's rule in India depends upon this simple fact this high moral conviction—that I feel strongly persuaded that examples of self-sacrifice or of the courage of their convictions shown at critical periods by those responsible for the good government of the country will not only win for them golden opinions from the people, but their ever-lasting gratitude. I say this because I look upon the Government guarantee and all that it involves as a question, not of departmental convenience or political expediency, but one of strict justice and high principle. It is not a class question but a national question, and the leaders of native opinion take it seriously to heart.

Just consider, again, what these mamlatdars, in the circumstances in which they would be placed by the new orders of the Bombay Government, would say to their friends, their relatives, and their children. Will they not say something like this ? "Here is a Government which in a critical moment, desiring our support in the establishment of certain indisputable material facts in respect of serious charges of a wholesale system of corruption against a European officer of high standing, pledged its word and its honour to those of us who were in a position to give such help ; that relying implicitly on the faith of the word and honour of Government, we gave them help in the most direct and unhesitating manner as admitted by Government itself. And now, when the time for measuring this word of Government with act comes, what is it which we find to our dismay ! We find that the guarantee of the British Government is not worth the paper on which it is written ; that the acts of Government are in direct opposition to their word ; that instead of being protected from the consequences of the risks which we ran, we are to be selected for the purpose of being offered as a sacrifice to the ill-informed views of a few interested and biassed writers in the English press. The high English official who organized a wholesale system of corruption is acquitted by his countrymen, while we, poor mamlatdars, who helped Government, are to be disgraced by that very Government for having faithfully carried out its behests. A time there was when an Englishman's word was beyond all prize. But the present, at least, is not that time." Now, apart from the moral effects of what would appear to be a breach of faith involved in the present action of Government, there is the political danger arising from the shaking of this faith in the Englishman's word. I consider that moment as one fraught with serious danger to the stability of the British Government in India, when thinking natives come seriously to the conclusion that they cannot implicitly rely upon an Englishman's word. England holds an imperial sway over the different States and races which constitute the population of India. There is no knowing when or from what direction danger may arise. At present the strength of the British Government consists in the fact that it can command the confidence of all its loyal subjects ; but when these subjects draw their conclusions from the instance of the treatment of the mamlatdars as to what value they should set on the professions of Government, what is there to show that people will come forward readily and of their own free will to tell secrets to Government officials—secrets of which Government alone are best able to appreciate the true value. Again, it must be remembered that the civil servant in India, who represents the power and majesty of the British Government, is able to win the confidence of the people among whom he moves and works because he is able to satisfy them that he cannot only pledge his word, but is able to carry out such pledge. But when they find the civil servant powerless to keep faith with his word, his prestige is gone. He is no longer the useful officer he once was, because he ceases to be a repository of people's secrets. In the government of a great dependency like India by a foreign power like England it must be difficult to gauge the mind of the people on any point with any pretension to accuracy, and the position of an Englishman who cannot be trusted to keep his word becomes very embarrassing. Any action of Government which has a distinct tendency to shake the faith of the people in the pledge of Government or the word of a civil servant cannot, in my opinion, be too strongly deprecated.

So much for the word either of Government or of its civil servant. I now come to the other question, viz., that of British justice which the people of India so greatly admire. The present action of Government, I maintain, is opposed to all principles of justice and equity. It is a well known fact that Mr. Crawford's corruption extended over the wide area of the Central and Southern Divisions, and that more than two-thirds of the mamlatdars, police officers, and other employes of Government, including deputy collectors and sub-judges, have directly or indirectly paid monies under the system of corruption introduced by him. Is it fair and just, then, that the individuals who are to be marked out for punishment should be selected from the category of those only whose chief fault and folly would seem to be that, in spite of advice to the contrary, of their more worldly friends, they came forward and told the truth, trusting implicitly to the pledge of Government. They are, again, persons about whom the district collectors and the divisional commissioner who have had opportunities of watching them have given favourable assurances to Government. Such random or indiscriminate selections as are now made of men by Government for punishment are not calculated to inspire confidence in the public mind. On the contrary, this treatment cannot fail to be looked upon as most unjust and cruel.

One word more and I have done. I do not know if the action now being taken by the Government of Bombay is due to their own initiative or to the pressure brought upon them by the Secretary of State for India. If, it is due to the Secretary of State, I appeal to Lord Cross not to disregard the standpoint from which the intelligent portion of the native community view this matter. Neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of Bombay should in this or in any similar case disregard the

PLIGHTED WORD.

BANDORA MISCHIEF CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* PANDU ISHRE NURDESEE AND THREE OTHERS.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered in this case :—

Mr. Justice Scott said : In this case, the magistrate has not found as a fact the existence of the intent required to bring the accused within section 426. On the facts of the case as stated in his own judgment, there was a dispute as regards the ownership of the land on which the hut was placed. There is nothing to show the dispute was not *bona fide*, and after the dispute had continued some time, the hut was erected. The accused committed the act complained of in order to protect the right they believed themselves to possess. This would not bring them within the meaning of the section 426, but would only depose them to a civil suit. The law on the point is fully set out in the judgment of the Calcutta High Court (I. L. R., 16 Calc., pp. 216-221.) We have not to consider whether the accused used undue force or violence, as the magistrate acquitted them of the assault charged. We reverse the convictions and sentences and order the fines to be restored.

DRAWING THE LONG BOW.

The *Bombay Guardian* gives an admirable example of how a plain unvarnished tale may become like the story of "our cat and another," our contemporary does not mean to expose *Things Old and New* from which it quotes, but does it all the same. The *Guardian* writes :—

Apropos of the fact that gambling is a breach of the Tenth Commandment, that is, the gambler covets his neighbour's cash without working for it, or giving him any equivalent for it, the editor of *Things New and Old* (Coimbatore) makes the following extract from the account of a horse-race in the *Madras Mail* :—

"The pony was so beat rising the hill past the stand, that few jockeys would have persevered with him, but Scott got out his whip, and began to ride half a mile from home and just managed to squeeze him first past the post."

The editor of *Things New and Old* remarks on this barbarous piece of wickedness, carried on under a tropical sun :—

"This 'feat' is held up to our admiration, and no doubt was loudly applauded by the gentlemen gathered to witness the 'sport'! What a *manly sport!* to lash a horse with a whip, and rowel him with spurs, till from shoulder to flank he is gory and bleeding, covered with weals from ear to tail, with nostrils distended, sweat and blood oozing from him, as he stands puffing, panting, and suffering, trembling in every limb, every nerve quivering with agony, and all for the transferring of money from one pocket to another without an equivalent.

THE DELHI-KOTRI RAILWAY.

The reports of Messrs. Croudace and Tuck on the Delhi-Kotri Railway, and Mr. Pritchard's account of his reconnaissance of the country beyond Umerkot, writes the Lahore paper, are so favourable as to make it imperative that further surveys should be made to settle the question of the possibility or otherwise of not only constructing but maintaining a line of railway either from Delhi direct to Kotri, or *via* Pachpadra. As regards the direct line, we are inclined to thinks that unless a company can be formed to undertake its construction and working, many years must elapse before Government could be in a position to take up such a scheme. For Karachi it would undoubtedly be the best line that could be made, but that port has not yet attained a position of sufficient importance to justify at present the outlay by Government on such a large undertaking as a direct line would involve. In the case of the Umarkot line, the circumstances are different. A connection between Karachi and the Rajputana-Malwa Rilway is justifiable, and necessary on many grounds. As a strategic line it would be of no considerable importance ; and twenty years ago Sir Robert Napier foresaw the necessity for it. Commercially it would be more important than the direct line, provided that it was Government property and allowed to get a fair share of the traffic from Delhi and Agra. These arguments have been already more than once adduced ; but it is necessary to reiterate them when considering the question of the relative importance of the two proposed routes from Kotri to Delhi.

THE EASTERN KARENNI EXPEDITION.

Among the various sensational stories lately circulated with a view to discredit the administration of Upper Burma, writes the Allahabad paper, was one regarding Brigadier-General Collett's operations in the Eastern Karenni country. It was alleged that the troops, both British and native, dug up the cemeteries at Sawlon, exhumed 150 bodies, and looted the graves. Such a charge reflected, of course, upon the officers who were in command of the various detachments as well as upon the soldiers themselves, and it was cunningly made long after the force had been broken up, and General Collett and Mr. Hildebrand, the Political Officer, had gone to England on leave. We have been at the pains to ascertain what really occurred at Sawlon, and on the authority of responsible officers can offer the most unqualified contradiction to the charges made against the troops. The facts, which were perfectly well [illegible] to everyone in the column at the time, were [illegible] of the Shan population resident in Sawlon, knowing the graves in which treasure was deposited, organised a night raid upon the Karenni cemeteries. Some of their countrymen who had been hired for transport work were believed to have aided them, but it was impossible to identify the thieves. When the case was reported, the morning after the graves had been opened, Mr. Hildebrand issued a notice that any offender caught would be summarily dealt with, and the Shan bullock-drivers with the force were warned that sharp punishment would be awarded to them if they were caught looting. There the matter rested, and no further raid was made on the cemeteries. From the day of their arrival at Sawlon the men in the column were forbidden to leave the camp except on duty, as General Collett and Mr. Hildebrand were most anxious to reassure the local Karennis. There were frequent roll-calls to ensure this order being respected, and the behaviour of the troops was excellent in every way. The worst feature in connection with this slanderous story is that it should have been concocted at a time when reference to those who conducted the operations against Sawlapaw means a delay of at least two months.

THE "FLOWER-GARDEN" OF MODERN INDIA.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—That "flower-garden" of modern India, the system of infant marriages, is bearing a rich harvest just now. In Bombay town itself, a number of cases have cropped up during the week to bear out the 'flower-garden' theory of some of our rose and lavender graduates. The first is the case of Dhakoo, living apart from her husband for ten years, who is charged with having given birth to a child. The shame is all Dhakoo's, while her husband may pose as an injured innocent, whatever his own mode of living. Another case is that of Bheema, aged 12, reported to have 'lived happily' with her husband (age not mentioned), so 'happily' indeed that in the height of her 'happiness' Bheema drowned herself the other day. The Coroner's jury gave 'verdict accordingly,' and returned home to dinner. Those who would feel for a horse or a dog in similar circumstances had no word or sympathy to waste on Bheema, the 'happy' wife. The system of Coroner's jury appears to be as wonderful as is the system of infant-marriages, though probably not so fearful. The third case is that of Saraswati, a young widow who was caught by her dear mother-in-law actually talking to one of her male relatives, a brother or cousin. To think that a widowed girl should speak to a male, even though her own brother, and what is worse, be caught in the very act of talking! The modesty of the mother-in-law was outraged. She scolded the girl. Saraswati took the scolding to heart and treated herself to a dose of arsenic, thus ending her own life-long troubles and the anxieties of her loving mother-in-law. And what is the fourth case? That of Maharaja Gopal Lal, of Gocul-Muthra, who, at a pretty anvanced age, went to Madras the other day to marry a new wife, a girl whom he brought down to Bombay on his return home, only to leave her a widow here. Gopal Lal, the incarnation of Vishnu Krishna, died on Thursday last, and his little wife of a week or so must remain a widow all her life, undergoing penalties and privations more painful than death. In less 'enlightened' days the poor thing might have immortalized herself by becoming a *sati*. She has even that privilege denied to her now. She must burn out the lamp of life stitch by stitch, amidst the reproaches of her husband's family and the freezing neglect of the world around. Here we have but a portion of a week's harvesting for our flower-gardeners. And yet there are patriots who have given it as their opinion in writing that there is no such thing as infant-marriage in India, no such thing as enforced widowhood.

THE MAJOR AND THE ZEPHYR-CLAD MERMAIDS.

A discussion in the Calcutta papers has just began to wax warm. It appears that the ladies have a man-teacher, a principle to which a correspondent "Morality," in the *Daily Dews*, has objected to. Mrs. Hayes took "Morality" to task, and here is the subsequent controversy :—

Concerning the discussion raised by "Morality" in connection with the presence of Major Millar on ladies' days at the Calcutta Swimming Bath, a Calcutta correspondent recently mentioned the defence of the arrangement put forward by Mrs. Hayes. "Morality," in reply, says :—"Alice Hayes admits the *zehpyr* costumes which she describes as 'a skirt reaching to their knees' (the ladies' knees). She excludes the common stuffs styled 'longcloth and linen.' Zephyr skirts down to the knees to be sure! We have this from the pen of the one 'who drew up the petition' for the man to be in the ladies' baths. So this is true, and, therefore, I have not falsely described the materials. Now to the aged instructor of 65 summers. Would the zephyr dressed nymph dripping wet with her transparent superfluous cuticular covering appear before her own grandfather in such a style? Never: her grandfather would turn away his aged face in disgust and shame." "A Husband" also enters the lists :—"My wife has visited the baths twice. She quite bears out the statements of 'Morality' with regard to the flimsiness of the costumes, and desires me to publicly express her abhorrence to the presence of a man-teacher in the baths. Need I say that 'Morality' has rendered timely service in the interests of social purity?" "Barnaby" looks upon the matter in another light :—"The question is scarcely a public one ; and would have been most appropriately brought before the Committee. It would have been more *decent* on the part of 'Morality' to have adopted this course than the one he has selected. As it is, he has put an inaccurate version of the facts before the public, and two classes of persons who are always on the *qui vive* for scandal, especially where Europeans are concerned, will make capital out of it—the natives who do not and cannot understand us, will use 'Morality's' views to point a moral and adorn a tale against the European, and the professional moralist will be furnished with choice material for his hebdomadal diatribes on the appalling wickedness which characterises the nineteenth century! Beyond these latter people, there is a circle of old women of both sexes who will roll their eyes up and shake their solemn visages over the iniquities perpetrated at the bath, and so on and on, until the bath is avoided, and a form of exercise most congenial to the climate abandoned. I trust most earnestly that the ladies who visit the bath will, in spite of 'Morality' and 'Jane' resolutely rally round Mrs. Hayes and the old Major, and let the howlers howl their loudest."

THE POONA SEASON.

With the arrival of His Excellency the Governor the season may now be said to have fairly begun, and Poona society once again begins to immerse itself in a whirlpool of pleasure and gaiety. Not that we have been in any way dull for the past week or more for with the splendid weather we have been having and Stanley's Opera Company performing nightly at the Soldiers Institute our faded energies, the result of a summer residence on the plains have been throughly resuscitated and seem to be in keeping with the refreshening breezes and animated appearance of all that now surrounds us. The programme of events in a Poona season, like an enterprising auctioneer's advertisement is "too numerous to mention", but one who has some idea of life here from June to September might safely count on the inevitable levee, cricket matches, *ad lib* sky races, hunts, amateur performances, regattas, balls, lawn-tennis and polo matches and last but not least all manner of "shows." The reason of our station brightening up is no doubt due to the energy of our landlords, who have been busy painting their bungalows anew, and renovating our beautiful gardens where Dame Nature luxuriantly smiles with "the flowers that bloom in the spring." Our clubs and hotels by no means lack in keeping abreast with the present state of affairs, in view to affording suitable and comfortable accommodation for the large influx of visitors who come to enjoy the Poona season from almost all parts of India. The "Napier" has been *par excellence* in this respect. The whole of the furniture and other appointments of this magnificent establishment, especially those of the drawing-room and family quarters, have been replaced by a large and new stock, supplied from one of the well-known furniture houses in Bombay. East Street is all animation now with its long row of well replenished European business houses, including jewellers, photographers, commission agents, and most conspicuous of all milliners and dressmakers and all those important personages in the feminine decorative line.—*Poona Observer.*

With regard to the statement in *Truth* about the Queen and the expenses of the Shah's visit to England, I am informed (says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*) that Her Majesty is to pay everything while the Persian monarch is in London, but that the Foreign Office will defray the cost of his travelling expenses when he goes to Scotland, Liverpool, and the manufacturing districts, and all his hotel bills are to be paid by that department. As His Majesty has intimated that he will be accompanied by between sixty and seventy persons—male and female—who will go with him about the country, the cost of his conveyance and entertainment will be something enormous, especially as he has announced his intention of staying for twenty-five days, that being the period fixed for his sojourn among us by the astrologers and other wise men of his Court.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your 'air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31st MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, with the English mails of the 31st May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 a. m. yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Major and Mrs Owens	Lt-Col Brough
Mr W G Page	Mrs Brough
Mr J C Mason	Mr Norwood
Mr Honergan	Mr P Wilson

From Brindisi.

Mr Propert	Mr H J Rainey
Mr and Mrs Ebden and infant	Mr J R Rainey
Mr Rosario	Mr Waddington
Mr Browngor	Mr J J Smith
Mr Hindmarch	Mr Waller
Mr Sewell	Mr Potter
	Rev R J Brandon

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 25TH TO 31ST MAY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen attained her 70th birthday on Friday. The event was celebrated by a parade at Windsor Castle, and on Saturday by Ministerial banquets and by illuminations in London.

A long list of honours conferred on the occasion of the Royal birthday was published in Friday's *Gazette*.

Baronetcies have been granted to Mr. Boehm, Royal Academician ; Mr. G. Burns, founder of the Cunard Line ; Sir G. H. Porter, Her Majesty's Surgeon in Ireland ; Mr. W. Mackinnon, and Professor Stokes.

A State ball was given by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace on Monday.

The Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Drawing Room on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Herschell opposed the Bill for inflicting corporal punishment on armed burglars, but after some debate the third reading was carried by 75 to 19 votes. On Monday Lord Salisbury moved the second reading of the Naval Defence Bill. Earl Granville stated some objections to the Bill, but would not oppose the second reading, which was agreed to. On Tuesday Lord Halifax called attention to the dangerous position of British missionaries in East Africa in the event of hostile operations by the Germans. Lord Salisbury doubted whether any representations to the German authorities would be of avail, and he should recommend the missionaries to withdraw for a time from their stations.

In the House of Commons, on Friday afternoon, the three Scotch Local Government Bills were further discussed, and the debate was again adjourned. In the evening Mr. Pickersgill moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the inequality of sentences pronounced by Criminal Courts, but the resolution was negatived by 122 to 53. On Monday Mr. W. O'Brien obtained leave to move the adjournment, and then proceeded to protest against the contemplated evictions on Lord Lansdowne's estates, at Luggacuren, as an instance of gross tyranny. Mr. T. W. Russell and Mr. A. J. Balfour maintained that Lord Lansdowne's offer to the defaulting tenants had been generous and liberal. After further speeches from Mr. Gladstone, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. Parnell, the motion was rejected by 208 to 162. On Tuesday, in Committee of Supply, Mr. E. Robertson moved a reduction of the Foreign Office vote as a protest against the withdrawal of the British Ambassador at the opening of the Paris Exhibition, but after debate the motion was rejected by 283 to 190. In the evening the House was counted out. On Wednesday a Bill to equalize poor rates in the metropolis was discussed and rejected by 217 to 181. Last night was again devoted to the discussion of the second reading of the Scotch Local Government Bill.

The freedom of the City of London was conferred on Wednesday upon the Marquis of Dufferin, and in the evening he was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion-house.

The Attorney-General was entertained at dinner on Wednesday by representative solicitors, and an address in recognition of his high character, signed with 3,800 names, was presented to him.

The Marquis of Salisbury announced on Wednesday to a deputation that the Earl of Zetland had consented to accept the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A deputation, including many peers and M. P.'s, had an interview yesterday with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen, M. P., on the question of bimetalism. Both Ministers replied to the effect that the subject was one to be decided by public opinion, not only here, but in other countries.

Professor Jebb has been elected Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge University, in succession to the late Dr. Kennedy.

The Bishop of Trinidad (Dr. Rawle) died at Barbados on May 9.

The Hon. Edward Coke, who formerly represented West Norfolk in Parliament, died on Sunday, aged 65.

The Earl of Caithness died suddenly on Saturday, aged 31.

The official inquiry into the loss of Her Majesty's ship Sultan off Malta began at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and is not yet concluded.

At Friday's sitting of the Special Commission Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., was further cross-examined, after whom the Rev. C. Stewart, of Miltownmalbay, was called, and denied that the National League had in any way encouraged crime. Mr. James Fergusson, of Glasgow, one of the originators of the Land League, was also examined. On Tuesday Mr. Reid handed in several Land League books which had been in the custody of one Moloney, but no reply was given to the question whether they were all the books that had been kept. Other witnesses were called to deny that the National League had in any way either promoted or encouraged crime. On Wednesday Mr. Biggar, M.P., was called, and after him Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P. Yesterday Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P., was examined, and said that he had no knowledge of what had become of the Land League books beyond those that had been produced. He and also Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., who was next called, declared that the National League had never encouraged crime or outrage. A long inquiry was instituted as to the missing books, and the Court desired Mr. O'Connor to examine into certain points raised.

An eviction was carried out on Monday at Falcarragh after a fierce resistance offered by the occupants of the house, in which several of the police were severely hurt. Further evictions were made on Tuesday, but no violent opposition was offered.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen. F. Duffin, Ben. Ret. ; Surg.-Gen. J. N. Tresidder, Ben. Ret. ; Earl of Caithness ; Sir T. Dakin ; Hon. E. Coke ; Dr. Rawle ; Ven. Archdeacon Sanctuary ; Lady Brabourne ; Countess of Haddington ; and Lady Dashwood.

King Humbert concluded his visit to Berlin on Sunday night, being accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor; who took a cordial farewell of his Royal guest.

A report that the German Emperor would accompany King Humbert to Strasburg caused intense excitement and irritation in Paris, where the newspapers indulged in the strongest language against the King of Italy.

The Russian papers are now adopting a very friendly tone towards France, and ridicule is cast upon the Tripartite alliance as being unsubstantial and certain to fail at a moment of trial.

A report has been received from Vienna that the Russian police at St. Petersburg have discovered several secret societies whose aims are directed against the Imperial family, but that they have been unable hitherto to arrest the head of the conspiracy, or to trace bombs and infernal machines sent from Switzerland.

The Shah of Persia left St. Petersburg on Sunday to continue his European tour westward.

The French Chamber decided on Saturday, by a party vote of 365 against 164, that the remains of Carnot, Marceau, and Baudin shall be transferred to the Pantheon.

The colliers' strikes in Westphalia and other parts of Germany are still maintained, although some symptoms of a settlement are apparent. In consequence of the strikes large quantities of English coals are being received at Hamburg.

A detective officer at Chicago who was directed to inquire into the disappearance of Dr. Cronin has now been arrested as a participator in the murder. Two other men are also in custody, and one, P. Sullivan, has made a statement to the authorities which is expected to assist in the explanation of the crime.

The French Minister at Washington has assured the Secretary of State that no treaty has been concluded between France and Hayti, but it is suspected at Washington that, although the statement may be technically accurate, secret negotiations are being carried on.

From British Columbia it is reported that several British war vessels are ordered to proceed to the Behring's Sea next month for the protection of seal-fishing vessels.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN IN THE CITY.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, British Ambassador at Rome, was presented with the Freedom of the City in the Guildhall on May 29. The Marquess was accompanied by the Marchioness, and among the company were Mr. Gladstone, whose entry was greeted with cheers, the Earl of Rosebery, Sir R. N. Fowler, M. P. ; Mr. Mundella, M.P. ; Mr. G. W. E. Russell, Alderman ; Sir W. Lawrence, Alderman ; Sir J. W. Ellis, M.P. ; the Recorder (Sir Thomas Chambers), the Town Clerk (Sir J. Monckton), the City Chamberlain (Mr. Benjamin Scott), and the Prime Warden and Wardens of the Clothworkers' Company, of which the Marquess is a member. The Lady Mayoress's party in the balcony included Lady Dufferin, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mr. Hans Blackwood and Lady Godolphin.

The City Chamberlain, addressing Lord Dufferin, sketched his career. He said it would be difficult to find a more varied incessant, and distinguised succession of services than those which he had rendered to his country extending as they did, over thirty-four years, in four quarters of the globe. His services had also been in requisition by almost every Administration during that period irrespective of the usual claims of party government. Mr. Scott also alluded to the services of Lady Dufferin, who devoted her talents and means in founding and endowing the Dufferin Hospital at Calcutta, for the training of female medical practitioners, who will obtain entrance into the zenanas for the alleviation and cure of disease and suffering among the women of India. In presenting to Lord Dufferin the official record of his freedom, together with a casket which the Court had prepared for its reception, and in conformity with ancient usage, he offered him the right hand of fellowship as a citizen of London. (Cheers.)

The Chamberlain presented the noble Marquess with the certificate of freedom in a gold box, and his Lordship signed the roll.

Lord Dufferin, in the course of his reply, said :—

All the great cities of India the capitals of her various provinces, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Lahore, have been endowed with municipal government, and even the smaller towns of India can now boast of town councils and municipal organisations. I was naturally called upon to watch the growth of this municipal life with great care, and I am sure it will interest you to know that a nation separated from our own by so many thousands of miles, composed of different races, men of different colour, blood, customs, habits, religion, and modes of thought from ourselves, is endeavouring, to the best of its ability, and with success and satisfaction to the Government, to imitate the historic example of this City. (Cheers.)

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Marquess of Dufferin was entertained at a dinner at the Mansion House in the evening. On the right of the Lord Mayor sat the guest of the evening, the Marquess of Lorne, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Strafford, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Cross, and Lord Napier of Magdala ; and on the left of the chair, Earl Cadogan, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Earl of Northbrook. There were also present the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Stanhope, M.P., Viscount Bury, Lord Leamington, Lord Knutsford, Lord Hatherton, Lord Brassey, Lord Hobhouse, Mr. Childers, M.P., Lord Hothfield, Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., the Solicitor-General, Mr. Raikes, M.P., Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., and many other members of Parliament, military officers, and gentlemen connected with India, the Colonies, and the Diplomatic service.

Lady Dufferin and her daughters, after dinner, witnessed the proceedings from the gallery.

The loyal toasts having been proposed from the chair, Lord Brassey gave "The Army and the Navy and the Reserve Forces," responded to by Mr. Stanhope (the Secretary for War) and Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "the Health of the Marquess of Dufferin," which was received with enthusiasm.

Lord Dufferin acknowledged the compliment, and in the course of his speech, said :—

In common parlance, and in accordance with the language of ancient tradition, every act of the Indan Government, and every characteristic of its policy, is regarded as the outcome and the product of the Viceroy's personal initiative and will. And this undoubtedly is as it should be : for he, and he alone, is responsible for whatever is done in India. The minutest details of business come within his purview ; every executive act requires his assent ; it is he that finally pronounces on the frequently divergent views of the deparments and between the competing suggestions of his colleagues, while he holds in reserve the absolute right of overruling his council. Consequently, whatever may have been the genesis of this or that line of action, it is the Viceroy, and the Viceroy alone, who is properly held answerable by his countrymen, whether things go well or whether they go ill ; nor, in the event of their going ill, have I ever heard of the principle being disputed. (Laughter.) But, for all that, it will be readily understood that no Viceroy, howeverarbitrary or self-reliant, however determined to impress his personal volition on the conduct of affairs, would be able to direct good movements of so vast and complicated a machine as that which regulates the destinies of 300 millions of our fellow-subjects in India, unless enlightened, aided, and advised by the most remarkable body of men that have ever laboured for the good of their country in any part of the world—(cheers)—I mean the Civil Service of the Crown in India. Indeed, I may say, once for all, without disparagement to the accepted standard of public industry in England, that I did not know what hard work really meant until I witnessed the unremitting and almost inconceivable severity of the grind to which our Indian Civil servants, and I will add our military employes, so zealously devote themselves. If, therefore, gentlemen, during the past four years things have on the whole gone well in India, the chief credit is due to a number of able and disinterested personages, who have been content to labour in what, from the force of circumstances, are spheres and positions which, for the most part, escape the attention of the British public, indifferent to their own fame, despising the snares of notoriety, provided only that the honour and the moral and material interests of the British Empire shall extend and flourish. (Loud cheers.) If, for instance, my Lord Mayor, the North-Western Frontier of India and our Indian seaports have been fortified and secured, it is thanks to the professional skill of Sir Donald Stewart—(cheers)—Sir Frederick Roberts—(cheers)—General Chesney, General Newmarch, Colonel Sandford, Colonel Nicholson, and the able engineers employed upon that business. If Quetta has became an unassailable bulwark it is because Sir Frederick Roberts's practised eye discerned the strategical advantages of that position. (Cheers.) If the conquest and reorganisation of Burma have been successfully accomplished in spite of difficulties the extent of which no one in this country can adequately appreciate you are indebted for these results to such men as General Prendergast, General White, Sir Charles Bernard, and Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and those who have risked and lost—as, alas, so many have done—their health and even their lives in the carrying out of this great task. (Cheers.) If our relations with the native princes of India have never been on a more friendly footing if we have succeeded in maintaining amicable and confidental intercourse with the Ameer of Afghanistan—a protentate of great force of character and of strong determination—whose advancement to his present position was accomplished through the skill and discrimination of Sir Lepel Griffin—(cheers)—and if the general friendliness of our neighbours, and especially of China, has been strengthened and enhanced, it is because in regulating its foreign policy the Government of India was enabled to rely for counsel and advice upon its Foreign Secretary Sir Mortimer Durand. (Cheers.) If the army has undergone a marked improvement in its organisation and in every branch and department of its several services, again we have to thank Sir Frederick Roberts, General Newmarch, General Chesney, and Colonel Collen. If a mobilisation scheme has been initiated and a system of reserves introduced and successfully established, the principal credit is due in the one case to General Chesney, and in the other to Colonel Collen, and the committee who assisted them. (Cheers.) If, in spite of the considerable expenditure into which we were forced by the war in Burma and the troubles in the Black Mountains and on the border of Thibet, by the increase to our army, by the Russian scare, by the fortification of our frontier and of our sea-ports, and if, above all, in spite of the depreciation of silver we were able to arrive at equilibrium at the end of the last financial year with the prospect of a surplus for the coming year, so remarkable an achievement must be attributed to the financial skill of Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. Westland, Sir David Barbour, and Mr. Sinkinson. (Cheers.)

If large measures of land and other legislation of a most important character have been successfully passed, and if the internal and domestic machinery of government has worked smoothly and harmoniously, it is owing to the wisdom and statesmanship of such men as Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Steuart Bayley, and Mr. Ilbert, who took such a leading part in the passing of the Oude and Bengal Tenancy Bill, Sir James Peile, Mr. A. Mackenzie, and Mr. A. P. Macdonnell. (Cheers.) If our legal codes have been improved and our legislative Acts well drawn, it is because that task was discharged by Mr. Scoble and Mr. Harvey James. If the revenue system is undergoing a steady improvement, and is constantly showing more favourable figures, it is due to the judgment and fruitful initiative of Sir Edward Buck. If our railway system in India, whether designed for commercial purposes, for the mitigation of famine, or in view of military sends, has been steadily extended ; if the Indus has been successfully bridged at Sukkur, the Ganges, at Benares, and the Hooghly near Barrackpore, and if the formidable Amran Range was pierced, it is because the singular energy of Sir Theodore Hope has been ably seconded by the exertions of Colonel Trevor, Colonel Filgate, Colonel Conway Gordon, Colonel Pemberton, General Stanton. Sir Gilbert Molesworth, Mr. Robertson, Sir Alexander Rendell, Sir Bradford Leslie, Sir James Browne, Mr. Walton, and Mr. O'Callagham. (Cheers.) If great economies are being introduced throughout the entire machinery of administration, the result is due to Sir Charles Elliott and his colleagues, and, in like manner, we are indebted for the thorough investigation which has recently taken place into the whole status and conditon of the Civil Service to Sir Charles Aitchison and the mixed Commission over which he presided. If the late Viceroy of India has survived the labours of his office, and lives to dine with the present Lord Mayor of London, it is because he had in Sir Donald Wallace an incomparable private secretary who relieved him of half his labours—(cheers)—who enjoyed everybody's confidence, and whocompletely effaced himself and worked eighteen hours a day (Laughter.) In fact, my lord, when I come to think of the hundreds and hundreds of persons through whose instrumentality, and thanks to whose unselfish and unrecognised exertions it is that I am occupying the proud position that I do to-night, I am afraid I should unfold so long a catalogue of names, both European and native, as would outrun your patience and the forbearance of this audience. In any event, my lord, it is a great satisfaction to me to have this opportunity of publicly repeating in England the grateful acknowledgments I had the pleasure of recording in their regard before I left Calcutta. (Cheers.) Nor is it altogether undesirable that the English public, so sedulously occupied as they naturally are with their own domestic concerns and the course of home and European politics, should be occasionally reminded by a competent witness like myself that away beyond the Indian Ocean, under alien suns, with a trying climate, amid homes in which the laughter of children is never heard, a select body of our fellow-countrymen are engaged in discharging duties of whose onerous nature people at home can have but a very imperfect conception—(cheers)—and in dealing with administrative and political problems, compared with which those for the most part occupying the attention of the House of Commons are the merest child's play. (Laughter and cheers.) Nor, in referring to the labours of the European section of her Majesty's servants in India, ought we to leave out of account the extent and degree to which those labours are supplemented and rendered fruitful by the assistance and co-operation of their native coadjutors. Indeed, it will probably be a surprise to most of those I am addressing when they learn that the whole Covenanted Civil Service of the Queen in India comprises something less than 1,000 individuals, while the Uncovenanted Civil Service includes nearly 120,000 native members, many of them, especially among the higher ranks of the judiciary, being persons of great capacity, learning, and probity, while all of them, as a body, may be regarded as eminently expert, industrious, and loyal. (Cheers.) And now, my lords and gentlemen, in reference to this epithet "loyal" which has instinctively escaped my lips, I hope it will be understood as in no sense intended as a discriminating appellation, for I do not hesitate to state my conviction that the population of India is loyal to the throne and person of her Majesty and to the modes of administration of their English rulers. (Cheers.) I do not mean to say that we English are beloved or are even popular in India, nor is there any reason why we should expect to be so ; not only are we the representatives of a foreign domination, not only are we aliens in race and religion, but the peculiar habits and views of our Hindoo fellow-subjects, the unwillingness of a large majority to eat and drink with persons of a different caste from themselves, their refusal to allow their ladies to mingle in our society, naturally prevent the rise and growth of that genial harmony and good fellowship whose happy influences none know so well how to apply on similar occasions as you, my Lord Mayor, and the hospitable companies of the City of London. (Laughter and cheers.) But though destitute of what may be called any strong sentimental element, the loyalty of India is based upon a far surer foundation—namely, that of self-interest. I believe that, leaving out of account the absolutely ignorant, some fanatical sects, the discontented sections of society which are to be found in all communities, and individuals with a personal grievance, but including those who vituperate us in the newspapers, there is not a subject of the Queen in India, whether prince, or landholder, or merchant, or artisan, or cultivator, who is not pretty well convinced that English administration gives him what he would get neither in an independent India nor in an India under the rule of any other Power—namely, peace, security, justice, a free Press, education, an enormous share in the Government appointments, a native magistracy, the conservation of the native dynasties as independent States, local self-government, the prospect of the gradual liberalisation of our methods of administration, the supervision of the House of Commons, and a consciousness that English public opinion is always on the alert to notice any abuse of authority, and to temper the severity of that authoritative *regime* through which alone the vast congeries of nationalities, religions, and races inhabiting the peninsula can be effectually governed. (Cheers.) In fact, I have returned from India with a far deeper impression of the strength of our position and of the solid character of our dominion, whether in relation to internal or external influences, than ever I had before. (Cheers.) Instead of diminishing, I believe that the moral ascendency exercised by Englishmen inthe East, is becoming more and more powerful, while the inventions of modern science as exhibited in the extension of our railways, the acceleration of all means of communications, the shortening of the distance between London and Bombay and Australia and Calcutta, improvement in artillery and arms of precision, the expansion of our trade and commerce with our Indian Empire, and the general infusion of English civilisation, are extending and deepening the impression. (Cheers.) Nor have we less reason, I think, to congratulate ourselves on the general condition of affairs which prevails along the extensive frontiers of our Eastern Empire. On quitting Bombay I was able with perfect accuracy to say that I left India without a cloud on the horizon, though I cannot say that there might not be many a one below it. The interior of the province of Burma having been pretty completely dominated and pacified, the next task was to teach the wild tribes inhabiting the hills to discontinue their head-hunting raids and predatory expeditions into the plains, and, thanks to the energy of my successor, this object seems to have been successfully accomplished both on the west, on the north, and on the east, and I am happy to observe that there is a prospect of a direct land route being opened up between the valley of the Ganges and the valley of the Irrawaddy. (Cheers.) On the east our relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan continue to be of the most satisfactory nature. And in reference to this point I desire to seize this opportunity of publicly recognising the loyal and honourable manner in which the Government of Russia has observed and maintained its obligations arising out of the Afghan Demarcation Convention. (Cheers.) Nor, in thus expressing my acknowledgements to the Government of St. Petersburg for their loyal and friendly attitude, must I fail to render a similar tribute to another great imperial administration—I mean that of his Majesty the Emperor of China. (Cheers.) Had the Chinese chosen to do so, they might at the outset of our expedition to Burma have greatly increased and complicated the difficulties of our task. (Hear, hear.) But I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the energetic and effectual manner in which the Chinese Government and the Viceroy of Yunnan have saved us from the endless worry and torment to which the French have been so unhappily exposed in Tonquin by the operations of the Black Flags and Chinese freebooters. And now, my Lord Mayor, my lords, and gentlemen, I do not see that I have any right to intrude further upon the kind attention of this company. In again thanking you for the honour you have done me, perhaps I may be permitted in Lady Dufferin's name to convey to you her heartfelt thanks for the kind and sympathetic manner in which you have alluded to her work in India, and which I, as an impartial witness, say cannot be overrated. (Cheers.)

Viscount Cross, in responding for India, said :—

Lord Dufferin was so bound up in everything that concerned the welfare of India that they could no mention India without at the same time referring to him. (Hear, hear.) One of the first lessons which had to be learnt by any one who governed India was that it was a country inhabited by divers nations, peoples, and races ; and Lord Dufferin had succeeded in showing to all these peoples and races the vast advantage attaching to British rule, because under that rule they enjoyed peace, security, justice, and equitable treatment. It had been said by Lord Dufferin that he had welcomed a large number of natives into the Government of India. He quite agreed with what had been done in this direction ; but it must always be remembered in dealing with India that it was British supremacy and rule which had given to that country the prosperity it now enjoyed. The most fatal thing they could possibly do would be to substitute anything else for British rule. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Kimberley proposed the toast of "The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City."

He wished to say with regard to the guest of the evening that he felt a special interest in Lord Dufferin, who was his college friend and his colleague in a former Government. It so happened that he had the honour to recommend Lord Dufferin to her Majesty as Governor-General of Canada ; and, what was still more remarkable, he had the great pleasure and honour of being Secretary of State for India when his noble friend was appointed Viceroy of India. (Cheers.) Lord Dufferin's popularity and success had been well deserved, and he was a remarkable instance of a man who had enjoyed the confidence of Governments selected from both political parties. Whatever their party differences might be, they had no difference with regard to the services of public men who represented the country in distant parts of the Empire, and who were certain to enjoy the confidence and support of all those who were intrusted for the time being with the discharge of public duties at home. (Cheers.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FIRE BRIGADE PARADE.

The account of the accident at the Fire Brigade Parade on Queen's birthday show that the "mobbing" of the Prince and Princess of Wales was nothing very terrible after all, though it is described as a scene of disorder such as was never before witnessed in the present reign :—

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade was to have been reviewed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the Horse Guards' Parade, on the afternoon of the 25th, but, owing to the inadequate arrangements made for keeping the immense crowd which had gathered in order, the ceremony was almost entirely spoiled. The London County Council were, it should be noted, responsible for the maintenance of order. They had issued tickets of admission to the enclosure, which turned out to be of no use whatever. In the first place, there was no enclosure, and nothing was done to prevent people from entering by the Mall or the steps at the Duke of York's Column. The few hundred men of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers, who, under the command of Colonel Howard Vincent, deployed in line, were quite unable to keep back the surging crowd, and the police were equally powerless. Everything fell into hopeless confusion ; so much so, that a portion of the programme had to be abandoned, and it was only with difficulty that the royal party were able to carry out the remainder. The police disclaim all responsibility on the ground that Mr. Howard Vincent had undertaken to keep order with his regiment, and that until—when too late—additional men were summoned from Vine Street, there were only the ordinary patrols on the ground.

On the arrival of the royal party at the south-eastern part of the parade the people pressed there, cheering and shouting lustily, and a tremendous crush was brought about. The carriages were quickly surrounded, and a scene of disorder was presented such as has never occurred in the present reign, when members of the royal family have taken part in popular functions. Captain Shaw, after much difficulty, managed to reach the royal carriage, and placed a fireman at each door, with orders not to leave the post. Miss Shaw who was to have presented a bouquet to the Princess, was then sought for. At length she was brought through the crowd by the volunteer firemen of London—gentlemen who work under Capta [illegible] Shaw and his officers. They had been appealed [illegible] rescue the young lady, and, shoulder to sho [illegible] they had marched her through the m [illegible] people until she was brought to the carri [illegible] Prince and Princess. Her Royal Highnes [illegible] the difficulty in which Miss Shaw was pl [illegible] her to occupy a seat in the royal c [illegible] young lady, however, with the help [illegible] members of the brigade, was conduct [illegible] An attempt was then made to pre [illegible] exceptional gallantry had won t [illegible] and some of them managed t [illegible] where medals were p [illegible] Princess of Wales. Th [illegible] carriage did their w [illegible] age-doors : but they [illegible] charging this duty.

With great difficu [illegible] from the royal car [illegible] and the young P [illegible] where they took [illegible] ly appeared at th [illegible] were greeted with [illegible] majority of those [illegible] the Prince himse [illegible] occurred. Lord [illegible] his two sons) a [illegible] ported lost in th [illegible]

The Fire Bri [illegible] tion, especially [illegible] itself there wa [illegible] engines exte [illegible] Carlton Hous [illegible] come up from [illegible] Street. The [illegible] mony with the [illegible] actually been [illegible] at Deptford C [illegible] ference to be [illegible] smart as soldier [illegible] It had been propo [illegible] work which the m [illegible] of Londoners and [illegible] by one or two engi [illegible] in the uncontrolled c [illegible] if it had not been f [illegible] engine, a man who had be [illegible] been killed. The Prince and [illegible] their satisfaction at the appea [illegible] desired that there should be no d [illegible] engines went past at a gentle trot. T [illegible] drove from the ground and the crowd [illegible] parted. When the royal family departed, [illegible] and waving of hats were hearty and general [illegible]

The want of organisation and arrangement [illegible] discussed at a meeting of the London County Council on May 28, when Colonel Howard Vincent just escaped a vote of censure by 58 votes to 53. The matter has also been mentioned in Parliament.

THE SERVICE AT HOME.

India Office, May 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J S Porter, B
Mr Moung Hla Oung, B
Mr G J Hynes, B
Mr J Smith, B
Mr A Grant, B
Mr W A E Lake, B
Mr S G Wood, B
Mr E Hand, B
Mr J C Wyatt, B
Mr A W Foord, B
Mr J C Williams, B
Mr R Sadler, B
Col G G Young, BSC
Col A Walker, BRA
Col C S Noble, BSC
Col E R Conolly, BSC
Col F W Collis, BSC
Lt.-Col G W Willock, B Cav
Lt-Col B J Goldie, BRE
Maj R Gardiner, BRE
Capt C G R Thackwell, BSC
Capt P B Lindsell, BSC
Capt E A F Carter, B
Capt R E S Taylor, BSC
Capt G E Money, BSC
Lieut W Hudson, B
Dep Surg-Gen P B Smith, B
Brig-Surg L D Spencer, B
Surg G N Nixon, B
Surg G W P Dennys, B
Surg F Wyville-Thompson, B
Surg C P Lukis, B
Surg F F Perry, B
Brig Surg K McLeod, MD, B
Mr J N Atkinson, M
Mr G F Handcock, M
Mr S P C Scott, M
Mr R D Broadfoot, M
Mr H G Turner, M
Mr J T Fowler, M
Col J Hudleston, MSC
Capt W H Riddell, M
Mr H Corkery, Bo
Mr H J Landon, Bo
Mr A S Trevor, Bo
Mr C A B Beatty, Bo
Mr J G Single, Bo
Maj-Gen S de B Edwardes, Bo SC
Col C E Fisher, Bo S C
Col J Philips, Bo SC
Capt H N Hilliard, Bo SC
Mr F L Charles, Bo CS

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H R W Lumsden, BSC, 3 mos
Surg-Maj T Robinson, B, 29 days
Surg-Maj E A Birch, B, 6 mos
Capt J A Wyllie, MSC, 4 mos
Lieut F W H Cox, MSC, 4 mos
Surg A Milne, Bo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Westland, BCSI
Mr H L Tilly, B
Mr H O'Brien, B
Surg Maj T Robinson, B
Surg A Milne, Bo

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

KING HUMBERT'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

[illegible] finishing touch to the political signification of the visit of King Humbert to Kaiser Wilhelm has been given by the German Reichstag. Some of the chief Parliamentary leaders have publicly spoken in the same sense as the organs of the Government. One of the most characteristic of all the festivities which took place in Berlin last week was (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) the dinner given at the Kaiserhof to Signor Francesco Crispi on Saturday night by members of the Reichstag—with the exclusion of the Centre or Roman Catholic Party. The guest of the evening sat between Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, and Herr von Benda. In honour of the occasion the *menu* was tastefully printed in Italian. Herr von Levetzow proposed the toast, "Long life to His Majesty the German Emperor, King William of Prussia, and His Majesty King Umberto of Italy." In the course of his speech he said that Germany intended to stand by Italy in good and evil days alike, and that Kaiser Wilhelm was Germany and King Umberto was Italy.

After him Herr von Benda proposed Signor Crispi's health in an Italian speech, and the latter responded in the same language. After thanking the assembly for their attention and referring to the enthusiastic and cordial reception given by Berlin and the German people to his Sovereign, Signor Crispi continued: "The two dynasties and the two peoples are united by more than a political alliance—by interest and hearty friendship; by common aims and all that naturally connects nations. For this there is no necessity for any further artificial ties. I have worked all my life for the triumph of liberty, and am still working in the same cause. My constant dream has always been—and I hope that it will some day be realised—the independence and fraternisation of nations. My enemies have slandered me, and have falsified my intentions by maintaining that I desired war. I wish for peace. There are necessary holy wars; we have fought them, both of us, for the victory of national independence; but every other war is a crime—a crimen læsæ humanitatis—high treason against humanity. Our work and the task of our statesmen should consist in furthering the prosperity and the welfare of the people, so that the misery of mankind may be healed, and that nations may form happy, strong countries. May nothing else be their task! Allow me to drink to the health of your sublime Kaiser and the health of the Reichstag, the representative body of Great Germany. Long live your Kaiser and the Reichstag."

Herr Miquel made the last speech in honour of Italy and the Triple Peace Alliance. His allusions to Austria were intended to contradict the supposition that that country had been somewhat forgotten and left out in the cold latdly. This idea does not appear to be entertained in official circles in Vienna. The banquet was a grand success, and the proceedings were of a very animated and enthusiastic nature.

The correspondent had the honour of being presented to Signor Crispi, and of conversing with him. From what his Excellency said, both the King and he himself were most agreeably surprised at the nature of the reception accorded to King Humbert, as it was never believed in Italy that the German people were so warm in their public manifestations of friendship.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

In the course of the banquet given to Signor Crispi by members of the Reichstag, the Italian Premier declared that the report of King Humbert's intention to visit Strasburg on his return journey, in company with the Emperor William, was nothing more than a Bourse canard.

Paris, but especially the Bourse and the newspaper world, was thrown into convulsions on Sunday by the telegram from Strasburg announcing that the German Emperor and his guest, King Humbert, would visit the capital of Alsace on Sunday afternoon, and review the garrison, after which the Italian Monarch was to proceed on his homeward journey. Italian Fives fell one per cent, on the receipt of this message, and French Rentes were also affected, but to a less extent. In the course of the night another telegram announced that the King of Italy's visit to Strasburg had been abandoned, and that he would travel homeward by Friburg and Basle. The sensation caused by this incident shows, says the *Standard* correspondent, how slender is the [illegible] in the maintenance of peace, and above all, what [illegible]ritation is felt in Paris by the exchange of [illegible]al courtesies between the German Emperor [illegible]alian ally. The papers of all shades of [illegible]esent the fact of King Humbert [illegible]ined the idea of visiting Strasburg in [illegible]e Emperor William as an insult and [illegible]tion to France, and represent his [illegible]e projected trip as a reculade, due [illegible]ling but to his fear of possible [illegible]

[illegible]*gise* says:—[illegible] of certain facts is more elo-[illegible]The despatch announcing [illegible] his journey at Stras-[illegible] troops in company [illegible]t a blush of [illegible]he despatch [illegible]s by Stras-[illegible] of shame [illegible]late Italy [illegible]race." [illegible]M. Crispi [illegible]ngerous [illegible]g of the [illegible], which [illegible]sions of [illegible]lliances [illegible] a mere [illegible]

[illegible]ths or [illegible]nance [illegible] out [illegible]reign [illegible] power [illegible] allies. [illegible] with [illegible]nces, in [illegible]nany, at [illegible]ed, with [illegible]

[illegible] of Italy, [illegible]esty's suite, [illegible]st nine. In [illegible]son, and the [illegible]nay, attended [illegible] and they dined [illegible]t seven o'clock. [illegible]Royal guest to the An-[illegible]gh which the carriages [illegible]owds who cheered to the [illegible]tation included Count Her-[illegible]ng between the two monarchs [illegible]nal. They kissed each other [illegible]mperor also kissed the Prince of [illegible] last moment the King and the [illegible]peror again embraced, and, as the train steamed [illegible]t of the station, waved their hands to each other [illegible]ntil out of sight.

King Humbert and the Prince of Naples, with their suite, arrived at Frankfort-on-the-Main by special train at twenty-five minutes to eight on Monday. After inspecting the Hussar Regiment, which was drawn up in front of the railway station, the King received a deputation from the Italian residents, addressing whom he expressed his gratification at being able to welcome compatriots on foreign soil, and is stated to have added that this soil was, however, no longer foreign, for Italians and Germans now belonged to one and the same family. His heart no less than theirs beat joyfully as he returned home full of happiness at the reception which he had met with at Berlin. The King then breakfasted in the Royal waiting-room. His Majesty subsequently received a visit from the Empress Frederick, who had arrived from Homburg. The Royal train proceeded at a quarter past nine, amid continuous cheering from the people assembled at the railway station.

Signor Crispi has sent a letter to the Committee of the Reichstag thanking them for their hearty reception, and declaring that he will always remain true to his present sentiments, knowing that by so doing he will serve the cause of peace and order.

With reference to various rumours as to the probable results of King Humbert's meeting with the German Emperor, the *Pester Lloyd* publishes the following communique:—"There has been some talk of negotiations between Italy and Germany as to the renewal of the treaty of alliance. In contradiction to these rumours, we are authorised to state that no negotiations of the sort have taken place. The alliance has not yet expired, nor does it approach its expiration. There is, therefore, no occasion for negotiating its renewal."

FRANCE.

On May 24, in reply to M. Millerand, M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, stated that after the interpellation of March 21 he had sent for M. Moreau, liquidator of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and, after hearing his explanations, had ordered legal proceedings to be taken. The chief charge was that of the distribution of fictitious dividends, and on April 9 domiciliary visits were made, in which all the documents necessary for investigating the affair were seized. An expert was also examining the books to ascertain the part taken by the Comptoir in the copper speculation. All the directors, without exception, were included in the prosecution. M. Moreau's report to the shareholders having revealed fresh facts, a further charge was preferred on May 21 of misappropriating the Comptoir's funds. As to the Societe des Metaux, he had sent for the liquidator, M. Levasseur, and proceedings had been instituted under the laws against coalitions for raising prices. The same magistrate was conducting both prosecutions, as they were closely connected, and he had seized a voluminous correspondence, and had obtained the names of all the syndicate, and had ordered a scrutiny of the accounts. M. Thevenet added that he could not prejudge the decision of the investigating magistrate, but he could assure the Chamber that justice would be no respecter of persons, and that all the delinquents would be prosecuted.

M. Millerand expressed satisfaction at this reply, and hoped that the directors of the Comptoir would be made to reimburse the shareholders.

The Senate on May 27 approved the Convention for the exchange of postal orders between France and the British Colonies through the London Post Office.

There was a very stormy sitting in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday afternoon, when M. Laguerre asked leave to question the Government respecting the delay in the proceedings of the High Court of Justice. After a speech by the President of the Chamber, pointing out that the interpellation was unconstitutional, M. Paul de Cassagnac violently accused the Government of favouring a judicial comedy for political purposes, for which he was called to order and censured. Finally, the Chamber refused to entertain the interpellation by 308 votes against 202. M. Andrieux then questioned the Government respecting its attitude with regard to the High Court of Justice. M. Laguerre joined in the discussion, and said that absolutely nothing could be proved against General Boulanger. M. Paul de Cassagnac then proposed an order of the day, calling upon the Government to hasten the proceedings of the High Court of Justice. M. Tirard, however, demanded the order of the day pure and simple, which was voted by 331 votes against 209, amidst indescribable tumult.

RUSSIA.

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

The Shah of Persia received the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in St. Petersburg on May 24, and, accompanied by the Grand Duke Sergius, afterwards made an excursion to Peterhof. A gala performance was given in the theatre in the evening, at which the Czar and Czarina were present with the Shah and his suite.

The Shah on Saturday morning visited the spot where the late Emperor was assassinated. Afterwards he drove to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, which forms the mausoleum of a long line of Russian Czars. Later, His Majesty paid some farewell visits, and in the evening attended a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the private theatre of the Hermitage.

On Sunday the Shah and his suite left the city by special train from the Warsaw Station. The Shah drove to the station in an open carriage, accompanied by the Emperor, and followed by the Heir Apparent and his brother, the Grand Duke George. A brilliant assembly was waiting at the station to see His Majesty leave. No troops lined the way, but the day being Sunday, there was an immense crowd along the whole route, and vociferous cheers sped the Eastern potentate on his way. A guard of honour of the Ismailoff Regiment was drawn up, and played the Persian March as the train steamed out of the station at two o'clock.

The *Politsche Correspondenz* (Vienna) learns from St. Petersburg that the Shah expressed a wish to prolong his stay in the Russian capital, but received a hint that to do so would interfere with the arrangements of the Russian Court. Upon this the Shah resolved to spend a few days in Warsaw.

A Berlin telegram states that the Shah is expected to arrive in that city on June 9. He will take up his residence at Schloss Bellevue, in the Thiergarten.

THE NIHILISTS.

The intelligence lately published concerning Nihilist activity in Russia is stated to be exaggerated, in so far that the police have only had to deal with isolated cases, and not, as has been represented, with a vast Nihilist conspiracy undermining districts of large extent, and having its seat in the army itself. Minute precautions are now taken by the police to assure the safety of the Imperial family, the approaches to the Imperial residences being closely guarded, and measures being taken to prevent the Czar, as far as possible, from being in close proximity to large crowds. This is believed to have been the reason for countermanding the review of troops which was to have been held during the Shah's visit to St. Petersburg. The official and secret police have been considerably strengthened, and exercise great vigilance.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The subscribers in cash to the last issue of Four per Cent Russian Stock have been allotted five and a half per cent. of the amount they applied for. The Five per Cent. Loans, for the conversion of which the issue was made, will be redeemed at the following dates:—The 1884 Loan on August 15, 1889; the 1870 Loan on Sept. 1, 1889; the 1872 Loan on Oct. 1, 1889, and the 1873 Loan on Oct. 15, 1889.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, May 24, in replying to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said: Mr. Beames was reported to the Government of India in June, 1887, for having infringed a regulation of 1823, which imposes upon a member of Civil Service the obligation of disclosing to the Governor-General in Council the fact of his indebtedness to any person residing in the district of the charge of which or to employment in which he may be appointed subsequent to the contraction of the debt. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in making the report, brought to notice the fact that Mr. Beames had always borne the highest character, zeal, straightforwardness, and efficiency, and added that the difficulties which led to his contracting these loans had not been the result of personal extravagance. He was, in consequence of that report, censured. The Secretary of State is aware that Mr. Beames has been since appointed to a seat on the Revenue Board and the circumstances under which the appointment, which was with even discretion of the Government of India, was made, have not been reported to the Secretary of State and would not in ordinary course be so reported; but an explanation will be asked for.

THE CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE.

On Tuesday, May 28, in answer to Sir R. Lethbridge Baron H. de Worms said: Officers who entered the Ceylon Civil Service before 1872 are entitled to draw their pensions in England at 2s. the rupee; except those who in 1878 were granted an increase in their salary of 20 per cent., and these draw them at 1s. 10½d. the rupee. All officers who have entered since January 1, 1872, will be entitled to draw their pensions at 1s. 10½d. the rupee, which was the rate then fixed for payment in this country of half salary of officers on leave and pensions of retired officers. My hon. friend is mistaken in thinking that there has been any alteration in this rate since 1872. The rates I have mentioned were fixed more or less in accordance with the then ruling sterling value of the rupee; and, as far as the Secretary of State is aware, no complaint on the subject has been made by the taxpayers of Ceylon.

THE INDIAN UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICES.

On Wednesday, May 29, Sir Roper Lethbridge presented a petition from the European members of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Services, praying for a committee of inquiry into their grievances, and especially into the fact that their furlough allowances and pensions are paid in a depreciated currency; and stated that the petition was signed by several hundred of the engineers and other scientific officers of the Public Works Department, headed by Sir Guilford Molesworth, the Director-General of Public Works in India; by a large number of the inspectors of schools, University professors, and other officers of the Education Department, headed by Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal; by a large number of the skilled electricians of Indian Telegraph Department, headed by Sir Albert Cappel, the Director-General of Indian Telegraphs; and by many others of the most distinguished officers now serving in India.

EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS IN NATIVE INDIAN STATES.

On Thursday, May 30, in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State is aware of the provisions of the treaties with the native Princes providing that no European shall enter the employment or remain in the territory of a native State without the permission of the British Government, and he has no reason to suppose that they are overlooked by the Government of India. He does not see the necessity for a special inquiry into the Rampur appointment.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE GOVERNMENT AND BI-METALLISM.

On the 30th ult. a large and influential deputation waited upon the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Foreign Office in favour of bi-metallism. The deputation was introduced by Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., and among those present were the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquess of Abergavenny, and a large number of members of Parliament, delegates from chambers of agriculture, chambers of commerce, labour organisations, and others generally interested in the movement.

Before the deputation was received, a statement was handed to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer urging upon her Majesty's Government the importance of consulting the chief commercial nations as to their readiness to join with the United Kingdom in a conference for the purpose of considering whether and how far a bi-metallic system can be re-established by international agreement.

Mr. Chaplin, in introducing the depution, said there was reason to believe that the movement, although in its comparative infancy, was making steady progress, and that it had taken hold of a large and important section of the community was shown by the character of the deputation, which represented all classes and interests in the United Kingdom. The general position was that the great monetary changes which took place in 1873 had been followed by two consequences, which injuriously affected the Empire—first, the appreciation of gold, and, secondly, the great divergence which had occurred in the relative values of gold and silver. The appreciation of gold was another name for a general fall in the price of commodities, and it was not necessary to emphasise the economic disturbance which this had caused and the hardships inflicted on many classes of the community, especially upon producers, while at the same time all fixed charges and obligations to pay in gold remained exactly as they were. (Cheers.) The divergence in the value of metals and the fall in the gold price of silver had led to a heavy fall in the exchange between gold and silver-using countries which even now, it was asserted was well-nigh ruinous to those manufacturing industries of the country whose business was conducted with silver-using nations. The agricultural interest, moreover, in one of its most important branches was suffering as agriculturists believed from precisely the same cause and the injury thus inflicted upon the important industries of the kingdom immediately reacted upon and was felt by the working classes through the marked and great irregularity and the wholly abnormal want of employment from which they had suffered during at all events some of the years which had elapsed since the period of which he had spoken. Another matter in connection with this subject, eminently deserving of the attention of the Government, was the mischievous effect of the fall in silver upon the finances of the Government of India and upon the general interests of that country. (Cheers.) There was only one other thing to which he wished to direct attention, and that was that this movement was essentially dissociated from everything whatever in the nature of party politics. (Cheers.)

The views of the deputation were subsequently emphasised by Mr. S. Smith, M. P. (Liverpool), Sir William Houldsworth, M. P. (Manchester), Mr. Henry Coke (president, Liverpool Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Robert Gladstone (Liverpool, London, and Calcutta), Mr. G. D. Kelly (secretary, Manchester and Salford Trade Council), Mr. Clare Sewell Read, Mr. H. H. Gibbs (Bank of England), and others.

Lord Salisbury, on rising to reply, first expressed the great gratification with which he had listened to the able arguments that had been addressed to him, and the deep impression that had been made upon him by the numerous, influential, and enthusiastic meeting gathered in the room. But my duty, said his lordship, in thanking you for the speeches which have been made and for the information which I have received, is not to express any opinion, affirmative or negative, with respect to the positions that you have placed before us. I quite feel the extreme interest which this subject has excited in so many various professions and in men of such various habits of mind. The dislocation, as it has been expressed, between the currencies of India and of this country has, I fully believe it, deeply affected the interests both of India and of this country. (Hear, hear.) I suppose there is no one who does not heartily wish that that dislocation had never taken place. (Hear, hear.) By what remedy it is to be removed is the issue which you are come here to argue upon. But yours is not the only view upon the subject. There are those who wish to remedy this dislocation by an exactly opposite process, not by restoring silver to her conjugal rights, as it has been expressed, but by making the whole world monometallic. I remember when this subject began first to occupy us thirteen years ago at the India Office, when the great fall in the price of silver was creating consternation in all branches of the Indian service, that the idea of making gold the currency of India was a great deal discussed and was not unpopular at one time. I think the rise, the appreciation as it has been called, in the value of gold has rather removed that idea for the present from the field of discussion. But I only refer to it to remind you that you are not alone in the field, but that there are other remedies and other advocates of those remedies who desire to be heard. One note was struck by Mr. Clare Sewell Read which seemed to me of considerable importance. He indicated in his reference to the £1 notes that when you touch the question of the currency at all, you touch it as a whole, and that it is not merely the question of a metallic currency that will have to be considered. (Hear.) It is not a matter which can be settled by the decree of a Parliament. It must be settled by the plain preponderance of the opinion of those who are best qualified to form a judgment on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Moreton Frewen referred in terms of horror to the prospect of great discussion and agitation upon this question. I cannot agree with him. I have no fear of agitation upon this question. I want it to be thoroughly discussed. (Hear, hear.) I want men to make up their minds upon it by considering it carefully and thoroughly for themselves; and therefore the more it is discussed in every part of the country the better I shall be pleased, and the sooner I think we shall bring the thing to a happy and prosperous issue. Our object is to stimulate discussion, to try and produce that plain preponderance of opinion, to bring the greatest quantity of light that can be brought to bear upon one of the most difficult questions in the world; to give to this work to which we are invited all the energy and all the deep consideration of which we are capable and which it deserves. I will give you a special reason which makes me anxious not to prejudice any course that may be taken in the future by any words that shall drop from me now. In the autumn of this year there is to be summoned at Paris a great monetary international congress.

Mr. Goschen, in reply to calls, said he had little to add to what the Premier had said. The more the question is discussed the greater the difficulties appear. I am aware that most of the monometallists hold their views so strongly that many of them, like the most orthodox religious people, are unable to give an account of their belief. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I am bound to say that when they see the power of their adversaries—I will not say the growing power, lest that should seem to indicate a feeling against the monometallists; but when they see the energy with which you are pursuing your campign, it will be their duty to contribute as much to the enlightenment of the public as you are endeavouring to do, and not to remain silent and to stand aside as if their own credit was so orthodox that it would hold good without their coming forward in its defence. (Cheers.)

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the East India Association was held on May 27, at the offices, Westminster Chambers. Sir R. Temple, M.P., G.C.S.I., presided. The report of the Council for the past year showed that the objects of the association had been carried on steadily with a view to increasing its usefulness and influence. Many of the suggestions made by the association, and the principles advocated by it from time to time, had received the approval of the governing authorities and had been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. During the past year there had been a considerable accession of membership. Sir Richard Temple, M.P., was re-elected president of the association, and among the vice-presidents are the Marquess of Ripon, the Marquess of Tweeddale, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Harris, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir George Balfour, M.P., Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Sir Arthur Cotton, General Scott, His Excellency Ragoonath Row, and the Nawab of Jooneghur.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

A NEW EMPIRE IN AFRICA.

The *Times* announces that a charter is likely to be granted by the British Government to a great company formed by the amalgamation of the African Lakes Company and the companies started by Lord Gifford and Mr. Cecil Rhodes for the development of the unappropriated portions of Central Africa.

The whole region to be included would lie between the south end of Tanganyika, the west shores of Nyassa, the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and the western and eastern possessions of Portugal, down to the frontiers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. As to the Shire Highlands no doubt the great missionary work of which that is the centre can be carried on without Portuguese interference, as Lord Salisbury assured the deputation the other day. But surely, apart from that, in some of the great region indicated, in the highlands on the west of Nyassa, in the unrivalled and richly-watered Mashona plateau on the south of the Zambesi, in the lands between Nyassa and Tanganyika, centres of missionary works could be established, the influences from which might spread over all the region. Not only is the vast country indicated one of the richest regions in Central Africa; but by bringing it under British influence communications could be established from the Cape to the Nile. The missionaries and traders would be independent of Portugal and the Lower Zambesi, for already the money is available to start a railway from the Cape frontier to the Zambesi, a means of communication much more effectual than any by the uncertain river. The telegraph would advance simultaneously, and roads practicable for wagons would be made in all directions. In short, what has been done elsewhere in Africa by British enterprise, in the form of chartered companies, with the assent and under the patronage of the British crown, will be done here for the civilisation and development of the continent. The native chiefs are everywhere favourable to the arrangement, and in most cases have concluded treaties with the African Lakes Company, or with other British corporations concerned in this vast enterprise. The most cordial co-operation of the Imperial British East Africa Company is assured; leading financiers of England and the Cape are the main supporters of the enterprise; and a certain philanthrophic element is not wanting in the proposed board of directors.

The policy of the company, which aspires to rule the Central Zambesi basin, will rigidly exclude as far as may be possible the admission of alcohol and firearms. It is understood that both the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office take a favourable view of the scheme which the promoters of the proposed company have put before them, and therefore there is little doubt that, under guarantees as stringent as those required from the British East Africa Company, her Majesty's Government will have little difficulty in seeing their way to grant a charter to this association. But such guarantees will be absolutely necessary; the right of the Crown to interfere at any moment, should the conditions of the charter be infringed, must be maintained. In this way alone can British South Africa secure its rightful foothold in Central Africa. In this way also would support be given to those missionary and commercial enterprises in Nyassaland in which Btitish subjects, especially those from North Britain, have been so long voluntarily engaged.

In reference to the above, the following telegram from the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* is interesting:—

The differences between England and Portugal concerning the missions on Lake Nyassa are watched here with great interest, as they may easily have a bad effect on the disturbed territories of German East Africa. A recent telegram from Zanzibar announced that the difficulty between the Portuguese authorities at Tunghi and Bishop Smythies has been settled, but the news is still unconfirmed, and the latest official information from Tunghi is that the Bishop has forced his way through Portuguese territory, and appeared before that place on board a man-of-war. It is to be hoped that this account will remain unconfirmed, and that other—that of the peaceful settlement—will prove true. Otherwise, the irritation of the Portuguese, which is already intense, owing to English doings on Lake Nyassa, will be greatly aggravated. Lord Salisbury's anwer to the recent deputation seems to have made rather an unpleasant impression in Portugal. It is claimed there that Portugal, which has owned the territories in question for some centuries, has alone introduced any vestige of civilisation. The more militant point out that as they exercise unlimited authority over the native races it would be easy for them to instigate the people against "illegal intruders." Fortunately, the Portuguese Government does not share these extreme views, but is very anxious to settle the matter peacefully with England. It is understood that England is chiefly desirous for freedom of navigation on the Zambesi, and a large reduction of the Portuguese customs, and that these wishes are shared by several other Powers interested in Africa. There are no legal means of compelling Portugal to make these concessions, and its reluctance is natural enough as the customs are tolerably lucrative. It is, however, likely that something can be obtained by friendly negotiations accompanied perhaps by payment of a certain sum. The *Norddeutsche* agrees with Lord Salisbury that the Germans themselves must correct the mistakes which they have committed in their colonising ventures in East Africa and that English diplomacy cannot interfere on behalf of missianaries who did not leave their homes in time. The other German papers of course are far more loud in praise of Lord Salisbury's absolute refusal to interfere with Germany's military operations in East Africa.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The directors of the P. and O. Company entertained about 200 gentlemen at dinner at the Hotel Metropole, on the 24th ult. Among those present were the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Herschell, Lord Sudeley, Lord Brassy, Sir James Fergusson, MP, GCSI, Sir Brougham Loch, General Sir Donald Stewart, GCB, Admiral Sir H Keppel, GCB, Lord Stalbridge, Sir G F Bowen, GCMG, Mr J C MacDonald, General Sir Andrew Clarke, GCMG, Sir Arthur Blyth, KCMG, Sir Richard Temple, MP, GCSI, Sir R Fowler, MP, Sir G Baden-Powell, MP, GCMG, Sir G Campbell, MP, Sir J P Corry, MP, Sir George Elliot, MP, Sir Thomas Wade, KCB, Sir Edwin Arnold, KCIE, Mr H S King, CIE, MP, Colonel Sanderson, MP, Sir Arthur Blackwood, KCB, the Right Hon E P Bouverie, Colonel Euan Smith, CSI, Mr Justice Wills, Sir Lepel Griffin, KCSI, Sir Saul Samuel, GCMG, Sir Graham Berry, GCMG, Mr. J C Chapman, and Mr F D Barnes, managing director, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, MP, the chairman of the company, who presided, in reply to the toast "Prosperity to the P and O Company," proposed by Colonel Saunderson, said, the P and O Company held a position in the commercial world of a somewhat unique character, and had performed a valuable and important service in connecting our Eastern Empire with these shores. It might be interesting to mention that it was not long since when twenty-eight days were occupied in the transit of the mails from London to Bombay. Recently, however, and now not infrequently, passengers and mails have been sent from Charing Cross and had arrived at Bombay in little more than fourteen days—only half the time. If not in exactly the same ratio, an acceleration at all events almost equally important had been effected in regard to the transit of the Australian and China mails. Comparisons were sometimes made between the company's business and the carriage of the American mails from Queenstown to New York. The distance occupied by that journey is something like 2,800 miles. The delivery of a P. and O. mail embracing China, Japan, and the two sides of India required a journey altogether of 24,000 miles. The performances of the company's ships were short of feats such as the City of Paris had accomplished lately, but if the passenger-trade, the factor which produce speed, to India and the East ever attained anything like half the proportion of the American passenger-trade, they would be happy to build ships to abbreviate the distance by three days—the difference between the passage of the City of Paris and the delivery of the mails in India in fourteen days from England.

To a paragraph which recently appeared in the *Pall Mall* columns expressing a fear that tigers are getting scarce in India, the following extract from a recent letter which Mr. G. P. Sanderson has sent to a correspondent is now supplemented:—"I have not done much tiger-shooting since I returned, but on two occasions I shot three together: one lot in a thicket over a bullock they had killed; the other three over a "kill" by moonlight. They were quite unsophisticated; and as one was killed on the spot by the first shot, the others returned in a few minutes, evidently thinking it was all right as their comrade had stayed behind. I shot one of these, when the other again soon returned, and I got the three before nine o'clock. Next day I came suddenly on a splendid male tiger face to face and on foot. He had come to eat a dead elephant which I had gone to have a look at. I shot him dead on the spot, and he was one of the finest tigers I have ever seen." If there were more Mr. Inveraritys and more Mr. Sandersons, the tiger would soon become extinct.

MR. O'BRIEN'S ARTICLES.

When Mr. O'Brien gave evidence before the Parnell Commission during the last few days before the mail left, the following articles among others were quoted and put in as of his production:—

The morning after the Phœnix Park, you published the following kind of mourning card in *United Ireland*:—

"In Token of
Abhorrence and Shame
for the stain cast upon the
Character of our Nation for Manliness and Hospitality
by the Assassination of
Lord Frederick C. Cavendish,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
and of
Mr. Thomas H. Burke,
Under-Secretary,
In the Phœnix Park, Dublin,
6th May, 1882."

—Yes; all the pages of that issue were filled with expressions of horror.

Then these articles were published:—

"Just as victory was fluttering on our standard Coercion had utterly given up the ghost, Mr. Forster taking it and himself off the Irish stage for ever, Michael Davitt, after fifteen months of felon life, was a freeman, and Dillon and Parnell free to meet him at the prison gates, this joyous meeting of the liberated leaders symbolical of the joyous glorious future opening before the country, the people wore the livery of liberty in their looks, in the streets it was remarked that the faces of people of all classes beamed as with a consciousness of a load lifted off their minds and a national hope regenerated. The sparkling cup of hope was just at the nation's lips when four fiends suddenly hurl from their hands and leave her a cup of blood to quaff instead. Michael Davitt's joyous salutation to the air of freedom is changed into a cry of pain, 'I wish to God I had never left Portland.'

"There are numerous exceptions, but it would not be just to find fault with the general spirit in which the news of the assassinations was received in England. The feeling in Dublin was more violent than in London. Perhaps it was the indignation manifested throughout Ireland that put a restraint upon the headlong savagery which is apt to seize upon the English populace at such a crisis, at all events the conduct of the mob that surrounded the Parliament House while the crime that was being discussed was very much less brutal than the leading articles in some of the newspapers which detest Mr. Gladstone almost as much as they detest Ireland."

"There is only one topic present to the Irish mind to-day and only one feeling regarding it, horror. Even after the lapse of nearly a week it is difficult to find sober words to express the aversion and dismay which the bloody deed of last Saturday evening in the Phœnix Park has sent through every fibre of the Irish nation. If it was possible to conceive anything about the tragedy more remarkable than its atrocity, it would be the movement of abhorrence and repulsion with which the country is vibrating. Despair is hardly too strong a word to describe the first sensation with which Irish politicians saw the prize won by years of suffering and bitter struggle shipwrecked as it seemed in the very moment of victory by mad and desperate hands, but all political considerations were swallowed up and are swallowed up still in rage and anguish and burning shame for the infamous stigma which this butchery has brought upon our unhappy country. Never was there a human slaughter more unspeakably revolting to Irish instincts. Lord Frederick Cavendish was a stranger, and in so far a guest. He was an inoffensive stranger, he had never so far as we know harmed Ireland nor anybody in it by word or deed. The trustfulness of his unprotected evening ramble was a fair type enough of his business among us. He was the living symbol that the whole brutal system of repression was passing away, that the evil things which covered the Government of his predecessor with humiliation and the country with woe were departing with that predecessor into disgrace. The gifts of which he was the bearer might have proved worthless or worse than worthless, the policy he came to inaugurate might have shared the fate of a hundred huxtering English policies before him, but that policy was at least based on a humble confession of folly and wrong in the past, and the only necessity for his coming at all was to undo what his predecessor in his baffled spite had been doing to break the Irish people to his will. That such a man should even be insulted by anybody worthier of the name of Irishman than a Tory journalist would be incomprehensible. That he should be foully slain in broad daylight the first day he intrusted himself unarmed amongst us, that the answer to his proffered hand should be a dagger plunged to his heart, that the flag of truce of which he was the bearer should be his blood-stained winding-sheet is a thought so unsupportably sad and shameful that every Irish cheek turns scarlet with the disgrace. The circumstance that a humble mechanical officer of State was hacked to death beside him could hardly add a blacker stain to the atrocity. We have no words for this most foul and unnatural transaction that are not words of bitter humiliation of shame and horror. We are in no humour for imitating the indecent eagerness of the Orange Press to make vulgar capital out of it by attempting to explain it at the expense of opponents. The best thing we can say for the country in which it occurred is that there is no country in the world in which it could have been more fiercely reprobated. If the murderers had set themselves the mission of doing more than centuries of English rule to break down the barriers between the people and the officers of justice they could not have better succeeded. It is the simple truth to say that the assassins would have run a greater risk of being lynched in Dublin than in London. The words of dignified sorrow uttered by the English leaders have tolled like a solemn funeral bell throughout the country. If any man above the intellectual level of an Irish Conservative dreamed of identifying the most secret thought or sympathy of the Irish people or their leaders with a crime which brings unmitigated misfortune as well as disgrace to their doors, he will be cured of his monstrous folly if he only stops to ask himself why the week that restores Michael Davitt to their passionate gratitude, finds the Irish people with sad and troubled hearts, or why the first use Michael Davitt makes of his freedom is to utter a heart cry of reproach and pain.

IRISH AND ENGLISH TORIES.

"It is a miserable thing to say of fellow-countrymen, but there is one party in Ireland anyhow who revel in the dreadful tragedy of Saturday, and whose exultation in the event has got completely the better of their habitual caution. After the tragedy itself, the next most horrible outrage of the week was the attitude assumed towards it by two Dublin journals, the *Express* and the *Mail*. We apologize for intruding such a subject on the public at such a time. But a miscreant's villany gives him a proportionate prominence, and in this case an unusually important national service may be done by noticing it. That service is to point out distinctly to the English public and to all else in the world whom it may concern what party and what manner of party it is in Ireland whose interests are served by Irish crime. The *Mail* and *Express* are the authorised organs of the Irish Tories. We frankly confess we did not think the Irish Tories had fallen into such a state of hopeless scoundrelism as the leading writing of these journals on Monday last revealed. The dread presence of Saturday's occurrence was something which made all genuine humanity kin at its touch, and awed habitual blackguardism into respectful silence while its shadow lay upon us. The spontaneous burst of sympathy and indignation is one of the things that will be recorded of our infant nation when the time comes to be narrated. The English Tories, who make a wonderful contrast to the present picture, with a dignified manliness under the circumstances that was good to see, showed that they were of flesh and blood before they were party hacks. In their press and by the mouths of their chiefs they performed their first duty in expressing detestation for the crime and grief for its victims. They sympathized with the Minister at the head of the Government, whose dear private friend had just been murdered, and promised to forget party feeling and support him in his difficult and painful strait. They accepted the manifesto of the liberated Irish leaders in the same spirit of sincere sorrow in which it was issued. But their party fellows in Ireland! It will be incredible to all who do not know the stuff the Irish Orange Party is made of that the two organs of Irish conservatism were so carried away by their delight at what they thought was a splendid blow at the national cause that they forgot even for the sake of decency to insert a single syllable deploring the assassination in all their editorial comments on Monday last. Not one word from beginning to end of compassion for the victims, of sympathy with bereaved relatives, of abhorrence of the crime, or of any human feeling whatsoever signifying that they had any humane sense of what had taken place. Simply torrents of savage, unconcealed glee and satisfaction the *Express* was triumphant, it jeered at Mr. Gladstone, regaling his fancy with pleasant pictures of a nation in jubilee, while his friend was lying murdered, in a pool of his own gore, and it was almost an eldrich hurrah on Lord Frederick's corpse when it said he came to Ireland as the harbinger of self-government for the Irish people, and by the Irish people he was murdered.' The *Mail* might almost have been an accomplice off his head at the success of his plot. It exultantly let out that it knew all about it beforehand. The first thing it had to say about the murder was in our Saturday's evening issue, a few hours before Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were done to death in the Phœnix Park, we wrote:—'Short as is the interval between this and the conclusion of Monday night's debate, it is highly probable that incidents may occur in it to make the House of Commons pause in the career to which an enthusiastic Premier invites it,' and its charity towards the distraught Prime Minister was expressed in a 'now' all England will burst into a fury that will sweep him from his place. The second leader in the journal, which expressed no sympathy at all, was devoted to a miserable attempt to prove the sympathy of the manifesto a 'sham.' The allusion to ourselves, the manipulation of extracts from our articles which would make it appear as if our plan of clearing out Dublin Castle was to murder the officials, these things are heartily welcome to us from the spawn of the journalistic gutters, and are in no wise topics for clear minds to dwell upon. Our task is to show that the only party in Ireland which battens on crime has in the presence of a fearful calamity at last clearly shown its hand. They are not pleasant things to invite attention to, but we do hope, for this great occasion, at any rate, that men of honest judgment, and of all shades of sentiment, both in England and Ireland, have studied the effusions of the organs of Irish Toryism when blood was in the air, and will remember at the right time the moral of them."

There was afterwards another article on the same subject?—Yes, and you have there extracts from the Parliamentary letters written at the time, showing the condition of dismay into which our party was thrown by the murders.

I will now read from the article of May 27:—

"THE FUTURE."

"The childish wonder of the British public at finding that the Arrears Bill is not to be the be-all and the end-all of the Irish national struggle is the most amusing fact of the day. Mr. Parnell intimated his opinion that if the extermination of the people were stayed and coercion relinquished, it would be the surest mode of combating crime which is the direct offspring of eviction and coercion. Because a small part of his advice has been taken with results which already splendidly vindicate its wisdom, the people of England or their more stupid spokesmen in the Press pretend to hold Mr. Parnell bound not only to extinguish crime, but to extinguish the Land League to swallow his own words, to destroy the power in which all the sacrifices faced in Irish cabins, all the sufferings endured in Irish gaols, all the gold of our exiles, all the strength and hope of our nation are knit up and to compose the country sweetly to sleep in the Liberal lap, Mr. Davitt's speech at Manchester comes upon these simple people like a thunderbolt in a clear sky. To read some of the English comments one would suppose that the abolition of Irish landlordism was a project of daring and blasphemous originality never breathed before, and that the only thing the Land League has been striving for these three years past was a couple of millions of money to bribe the landlords to spare the roof-trees of the serfs whom they had pauperized. All that Mr. Davitt contended for at Manchester was what the House of Lords Commission confessed three weeks ago, that the only cure for Irish landlordism is to eradicate it, and what Mr. Gladstone admitted on the eve of the Phœnix-park murders, that tranquillity is not to be looked for until Castle misgovernment is pulled up by the roots. This is just what he has been proclaiming since the tramp of the gathering peasants of Irish town first startled the dull ear of England. That is the doctrine which in the days when it was persecuted and scoffed at shut him up in a penal cell and which now that it is recognized to be irresistible has burst his prison locks. Yet the British public stand aghast as if this were something perfectly new and shocking, as if the Land League were all along a staid Whig organization which had suddenly flamed out in red revolution. One almost despairs of reasoning with people who imagine that a man like Mr. Davitt or a people like the Irish people could be seduced from the aim and mission of their lives by an Arrears Bill or bullied out of it by an improved Coercion Code. There is no truer expediency than candour in these matters. If such a hope dwells in any English breast it is a wild delusion. We welcome the concealment of arrears because it saves or may possibly save tens of thousands of Irish families from being legally hunted to despair and death. We are willing to co-operate with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt (and their voices have more than the authority of an army) in banishing crime from the face of the country. Wrong, whether done by the landlord or by the State in the landlord's interest, bred it; chain up the hand of the oppressor, and you chain up the criminals too. Ministers who repress crime by restoring liberty shall have our ungrudging praise, but Ministers who strangle liberty under pretence of suppressing crime shall have an undying enmity."

Witness: That was in reference to the state of things which arose after the introduction of the Coercion Bill. We urged strongly upon the Government instead of falling back upon the old policy of coercion to persevere boldly with the policy of conciliating Irish feeling, and so to strengthen the feeling of sympathy with the law and abhorrence of crime which the Phœnix Park murders had evoked. But the Irish people were burdened with a fearful Coercion Act and for three years afterwards we had a desperate struggle in Ireland with the methods taken as vengeance for the past—methods which to us unfortunately seemed crimes in themselves.

THE RECALLED GERMAN CONSUL HERR KNAPPE.

Dr. Knappe, the official whose proceedings while he has been acting as Consul at Samoa for the German Government have brought down so much condemnation on his head not only in England and America, but also in Germany, where Prince Bismarck has gone the length of expressing disapproval of his action, is a man of between 30 and 40 years of age, slightly under the average height, with dark hair and a long moustache and piercing eyes. He speaks English most fluently, but there is that in his manner while in conversation which tells of great determination and a very excitable nature. He is by no means averse to giving particulars concerning himself, and he told our representative that he had passed all the examinations in law in Germany, was a doctor of laws, had acted for a long time as judge, was next an official in the Foreign Office, had then travelled with a German squadron to New Guinea, the South Sea Islands, and other places, and was appointed German Consul at Apia four years ago. He speaks very highly of the intellectual capabilities of the Samoans, although just the precise position in which they stand in his eyes is shown by the often-repeated word "rebels" when speaking of them. He is going home now to Germany, Herr Stuebel having relieved him at Apia about a month ago; but he does not quite know what will happen when he gets home. He rather fancies, though he will have to give a number of verbal explanations to the Iron Chancellor, and we can't help thinking that he is about right in his supposition.

The difference in the appearance of the two Samoan Consuls representing Apia is very marked Dr. Knappe is short dark and very quick. His successor, who by the bye, represented the German interests in Apia prior to Dr. Knappe's appointment, is very tall—apparently some two inches over six feet,—he is extremely fair, having light golden hair and moustache, and he is more inclined to ponder over a thing well before giving an opinion upon it. He is, in fact, quite the opposite of Dr. Knappe, and more likely, we should say, in the event of disputes with the American and English representatives in Samoa, to work well with his confreres than Dr. Knappe would be. Still, that is judging by appearances, which never ought to weigh too much. One thing we know, and that is that Dr. Stuebel sincerely trusts that he will not long have to remain in the office. From a conversation we had with him on his way out, we gathered that he had quite enough of Apia before, and did not care how soon his present mission ended.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Dr. Nerazzini, who has just returned to Rome from Harrar, has given the following interesting account of his views on the situation in Abyssinia:—"Harrar is the only country of Africa of which Italy could undertake the agricultural exploitation. Only a few Italians are at present established in the country, but the current of emigration to South America might easily be diverted to this quarter where both the soil and the climate are propitious. Menelek is the only serious claimant to the throne of Abyssinia. He has the reputation of a chief fortunate in war, which is an essential condition in the eyes of the Ayssinians. He commands more than 100,000 men very well armed. Menelek has always invited us to occupy Hamasen (Asmara). If we delay, and if he is crowned king before we have appeared, we shall give the Abyssinians a poor opinion of our power. All owing for the disposition of Menelek the occupation of Asmara could be effected at this moment without difficulty whatever might be the attitude of the victorious dervishes at Metemmeh. But it is necessary for us to watch them before pushing our occupation further north. The dervishes are strong, valorous, fanatical, and full of confidence after their victory over the Negus."

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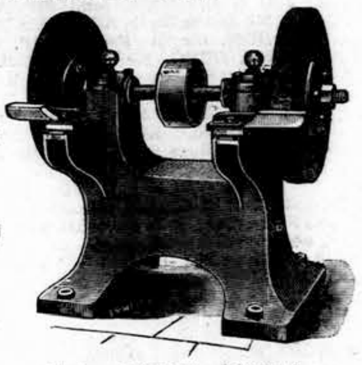

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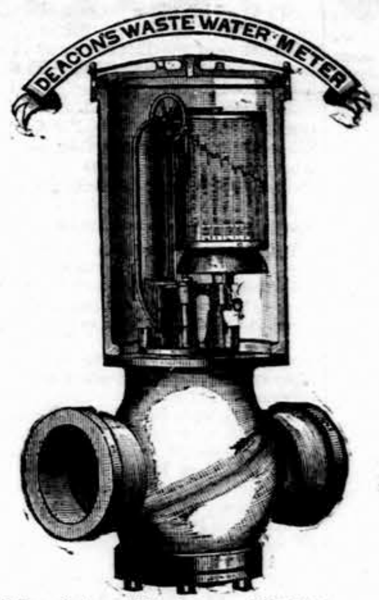

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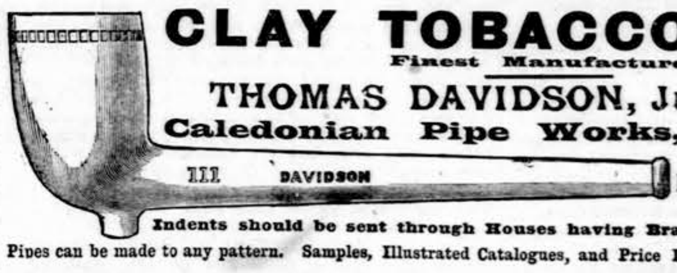

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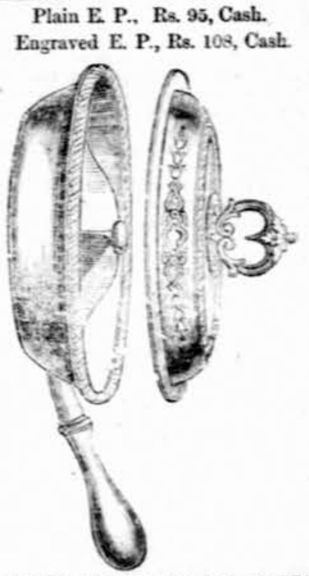

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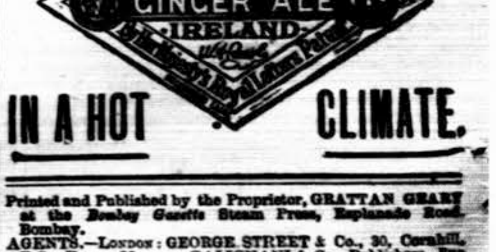

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